

# MONARCHY

OR NO

## Monarchy in England.

GREBNER HIS PROPHECY

CONCERNING

CHARLES Son of CHARLES, His  
Greatness, Victories, Conquests.

The Northern Lyon, or Lyon of the North, and  
CHICKEN of the EAGLE Discovered who  
they are, of what Nation.

English, Latin, Saxon, Scottish and Welch

### PROPHECIES

Concerning England in particular, and all  
Europe in Generall.

Passages upon the Life and Death of the late  
KING CHARLES.

Enigmaticall Types of the future State and Condition  
of ENGLAND for many years to come.

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By William Lilly, Student in Astrology.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Veni, ut enim i'la seculorum temp'ra</i>    | <i>Sic universitate cuncta perdis</i>            |
| <i>Consolvis imbres ignis ather aureus</i>     | <i>Undis carebis omnis alveus suis,</i>          |
| <i>Cremabit ergo flamma vi grassans sua,</i>   | <i>Sedes requireret terra; Nec post hac avet</i> |
| <i>Et hic, illic summa &amp; infima omnia.</i> | <i>Gestabit aër igne vastarum levis.</i>         |

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# MONARCHY

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

BY J. H. STUART

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF IRELAND

AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

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TO the READER.

**I**T'S now above two yeares since I was first resolved to fall upon the examination of an extravagant Prophecy then published, cryed up and vended under the name of Paul Giebner; a corrupt and purely false Copy it was, dispersed into the severall Shires of this Nation by Men very subtil, but of indifferent good esteeme where they lived, purposely to stir up Rebellion against this State; the pretty Brat was bugg'd, bragg'd of, esteemed highly, and People made beleve the Thing was as Canonically as any thing of that nature could be, or the Presbytery make it; however, it well fitted the humour of those times in 1648. when Hamilton with his wretched Army was upon his March towards England.

In 1650. The future History of Europe comes forth: A Booke penned subtilly, the main scope of it tending to make good, that the present  
A 2 King



## To the Reader.

*King of Scotland shall be victorious, that he is The Lyon of the North, must be a second Alexander, must establish a fifth Monarchy; must conquer all where ere he comes, yea this Parliament you may be sure. I hope thou wilt easily believe such Prophecies as these were very graciously received and kindly accepted by the Scottish Saints; indeed they were so; and good reason; the opinion of this Tom namelesse Author agreed to a thred with the Presbyterian Treasons then hatching and on foot against our present Parliament. I know all that ever this Anonymas writes or forges, and makes us believe he fetches from obscure Manuscripts concealed in clandestine Libraries, is believed, held Catholicke, &c. and all this to terrifie the Vulgar from assisting the present Authority.*

*Whilst Anglicus expected some able Pen or other would have vindicated the Parliaments honor herein, and have unfeather'd this Jack Daw, such especially who have more leasure and Learning than he; Behold, men generally were running into an opinion that the forged Prophecies before mentioned were real, else they must have received Answer. This puts Anglicus into a passion, to see the Parliament dishonored, and none take up the*  
*Buck-*



## To the Reader.

*Bucklers in their Defence, which in effect might signifie their Cause not worth owning; besides, an impudent prick-eared Presbyterian Priest, Ran-counners me one day; Now Lilly, what say you Mr. Merlinus unto Charles the Son of Charles the present Scotsb King; heele pull the Rebels out of White-Hall by the eares; after a little modest scolding, the Man was calme, and I promised silence as to his name, &c. I cannot wash the Blackmoor white; these wofull Priests have so hardened their hearts against this State, Pipe In-never so melodiously unto them, or the Parliament Act never so wisely and prudently for our and their goods, they will rebell against the State and envyme.*

*I may justly say, Utilius fuerat nobis nescire futura: For had my knowledge been lesse, Envy had never attended me so close at the heeles, or slander or Calumny wounded me so sore; were my person and actions equivalent to reports, I should appear a Monster not a Man, &c.*

*The Presbyterians may see what their pee-vish invectives and vaine challenges have obtained at my hands, viz. a free and ingenuous opening of all Prophecies which are authentickall; all of which cry downe their Diana, viz. Monarchy; and*



## To the Reader.

*and not one Prophecie is for the standing of their Presbytery.*

*For whatever was alleged out of Grebner I found to be false and surrepticiously renared, and not ad Idem. What out of other Authors our Enemies had collected was spuriously delivered; so that in indeavouring to confute the Publishers of those Falshoods, I was inforced to decide to these maine Poynts and most necessary in the Controversie. Viz.*

1. Whether any more Kings should hereafter reign in *England*.

2. Whether this *Common-wealth* shall be established, take root or continue.

*Having performed this Taske out of Scottish and English Prophecies, I intended to have acquiesced; but againe considering, that I may hereafter be deprived of such happy opportunities of the Presse as I might desire and now enjoy; I at last, overcame by backwardnesse, and have in Types, Formes, Figures, Shapes, &c. delivered a very significantly the severall changes of *England* for many hundreds of years yet to come.*

*I say for hundreds: The received vulgar opinion of the Worlds continuance but six thousand years*



## To the Reader.

years, being of me no better approved, than the Tale of Bel and the Dragon. By the ensuing Discourse, I shall draw downe upon me the malevolent influence of a number of People; with whose malice being already acquainted, I care the lesse, I can fall no lower than the Earth; and who ever thrusts me downe sooner than Nature intended, must follow me sooner than he would be willing, &c.

If any busibody Object, its besides my taske to write the Life of the late King; I say no, he being the main Subject or occasioning the whole Discourse, I could doe no lesse, I have no way injured him; there is nothing I mention of him which I had not from those persons of credit; who either saw the Actions done, or heard with their ears the words delivered. I have rather been sparing than lavish, even when I mention his worst or foulest Actions, there are hundreds alive, who will swear I have more Balsom than Corrasive in the Discourse. I would be sorry to belye the Dead as Mr. Fuller hath Paracelsus, who delivers him unto Posterity for a Drunkard though those who lived with him knew no such thing by him, but report him vertuous: But that Mr. Fuller may know he hath wantonly abused his Oratory, I let the Ages to come know thus much of himselfe, viz. That he  
took.

Bishop of  
Saltzburg.

A true story  
of Tho.  
Fuller.



## To the Reader.

The Au-  
thor saw  
him take it  
in the Sa-  
voy parish,

Tho. Fullers  
own words  
of jesting.

took the Covenant twice for the Parliament, invi-  
ted others unto it; yet Apostate-like ran within few  
dayes to Oxford, and there whin'd to his Compani-  
ons, and protested the Countesse of R. made him take  
it. Let not thy Jest like Mummy be made of  
dead Mens flesh. Abuse not any that are de-  
parted, for to wrong their Memories, is to rob  
their Ghosts of their winding-sheets. *Tho. Fuller*  
*in his holy State, p. 156. And yet this Man must call*  
*Paracelsus a Quacksilver, & give him besides other*  
*Billingsgate language: Doct. Charlton in his Mag.*  
*cure of wounds, p. 30 styles Paracelsus the Or a-*  
*ment of Germany, &c. Let the world and Writings*  
*of the Man judge of the truth of Mr. Fullers cur-*  
*vy Language.*

*He Apologize for nothing I ha've now writ, onely*  
*if in 1644. I differ somewhat from what I now write*  
*about the White King and Eagle; I can say for my*  
*selfe, Later Counsellors ever correct the former;*  
*and that's answer enough; besides, the White Kings*  
*Tragedy is now acted, it was then on the Stage. Long*  
*live the Parliament, God blest the Army; all happines*  
*unto the Common-wealth, and unto all my dispersed*  
*friends in Engl. Ireland, and Scotl. A dieu. I am,*

Corner-house over against strand-  
bridge, July 23. 1651.

WILLIAM LILLY.



THE PROPHECIE  
OF PAULUS GREBNERUS,  
RUS, Concerning these *Times*.



AULUS GREBNERUS was here in England with queene Elizabeth Anno 1582. and presented her with a faire Manuscript in Latine, describing therein the future History of Europe, here and there limming in water-colours some principal passages.

Doctor Nevil, Clerk of the Closet, being in favour with the Queene, obtained this Book of Her, and bestowed it on the Library of *Trinitie-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where it hath been published to the view of all persons, till about five or six years ago, by much perusing and ill handling it was much slurred and defaced.

Some leaves  
have been cut  
out of it by the  
Royall party,  
for it pleased  
not them.

## In his Predictions

He describeth the Troubles of *Russia*, and the Election of a *Swedish King*, *Sigismund* by name, to be King of *Polonia*, by which he shall irrecoverably lose his owne inheritance.

That of the *Swedish* race there should be one *Gustavus Adolphus* by name, that should take heart from the distractions of *Germany*, to invade the Empire with a small Army, fight many Battels prosperously, but should at last perish in a pitched Field.

That about that time should Reign *Rex Septentrionalis*, no-  
 mine **CAROLUS**, *qui ducet Uxorem MARIA M Papissicam,*

*This false Cop-  
py came out  
1648. verba-  
tim as here re-  
lated, the Ori-  
ginall true one  
follows.*



ex quo evadet Regum infelicissimus. Tunc Populus ipsius Ditionis eligit sibi alium Imperatorem, Comitem; qui durabit in Imperio tres annos, aut circiter. Ac postea idem Populus eligit alium Imperatorem, Equitem, non ejusdem familie nec Dignitatis, qui detrudet omnia sub pedibus suis: durabit aliquanto longiore tempore: & post hunc eligit nullum.

Post hunc apparebit quidam C A R O L U S à Carolo descendens, cum immensâ Classe in litore Ditionis patris sui, & cum Auxiliariis Danicis, Suedicis, Hollandicis, Francicis prostermet adversarios suos, & administrabit Imperium perfectissime, & longè latèque dominabitur, & erit Carolo Magno major.

### *Englished thus:*

About that time a Northern King should Reigne, Charles by Name, who shall take to Wife Marie of the Popish Religion, whereupon He shall be a most unfortunate Prince, Then the People of his Dominion shall chuse to themselves another Commander [or Governor] viz. an Earle; whose Government shall last three yeares or thereabout. And afterwards the same People shall chuse another Commander [or Governour] viz. a Knight, not of the same Familie nor Dignity, who shall trample all things under his feet: he shall endure somewhat longer time: and after him they shall chose none at all.

After him shall appeare one CHARLES, descended from CHARLES, with a mighty Navie on the Shore of His Fathers Kingdome, and with ayd from Denmarke, Swedeland, Holland, France, shall overthrow His Adversaries, and shall Govern His Kingdome wonderful happily, and shall beare Rule farre and neare: and shall be greater then CHARLES the Great.

This corrupt Coppy was received publicly by many for the true Grebner, which occasion'd the Discourse following, and publishing of Grebners Original, and many others never extant before.

An



An Examination of the preceding Paper, or  
as is falsely suggested the *Prophecy of Grebnerus*,  
Printed in London 1648. and dispersed into the  
several Shires of this N A T I O N.

THE genuine sence of the first part of this forged *Prophe-*  
*cie* aymes at, and onely intends to make knowne unto us,  
or that we should beleewe the *Northerne King* therein mentio-  
ned was CHARLES STUART, the late beheaded King,  
and MARY the *Papist* his wife, who is still living in *France* to  
be the *Papist*icall Woman intended by *Grebnerus*: Whereas  
in truth there is no such name as CHARLES or a *Northern*  
*King* or MARY in the true Originall. How little therefore  
is a Daughter of *Henry* the fourth King of *France* beholden  
unto this blind *Prophet* or the publisher thereof; whil'st he  
publicly avers that the late King by meer Marriage of her  
the said *Marie*, was *Regum infelicissimus*, or the most unhappy of  
all Kings. This is an high affront, and a superlative impu-  
dence, to mainetain such things against one of the Daughters  
of the house of *Burbon*, reflecting much upon the honour of  
the living *Queen*, whilst he indeavours to make her, yea, her  
onely the instrument and author of all our proceeding and  
present Calamities which the three Nations of *England*, *Scot-*  
*land* and *Ireland* have so miserably suffered; one may sweare  
here is the poysonous hand of of a *Presbyterians* Pen or Priest in  
this asperision; for in the true *Prophecie* of *Grebnerus*, her  
name is not so much as mentioned, as I shall manifest in the  
subsequent discourse, wherein I publish *Grebnerus Prophecie*  
word for word, as it is at present to be seene in *Trinitie Colledge*  
in *Cambridg*, I wonder who hindred his late Majesty from  
conceding unto those Propositions sent him at the Isle of  
*Wight*, in which place he had no advise from her

*Grebner abused by the former paper.*

*The Queen abused and belied by the Prophet*

In the second part of this erroneous counterseit Peece, he  
acquaints us, and would have us beleewe *Grebnerus Prophe-*  
*sied*, that in the reign of this *Northern King* and his *Papist* wife  
*Mary*, the *English* should chuse for their *Generall* in Warre an



Earle, and so they did, viz. the Earle of Essex; and that hee should continue his *Commands* three years and somewhat more, and so he did; and I doubt not but the publisher of this pretended *Prophecie* knew it very well, by some eminent repulse or knocking, which some of the late *Earles Commanders* or *Souldiers* bestowed on him, which occasioned the remembrance of the time of his *Command* so exactly. After the *Earles* decease, this good man tells us and very truly, the *English* shall elect for their *Generall* a *Knight*, not of the *Family* or *Dignity* of the former; and this *Knight* should trample under his feet all those enemies which should dare to resist him. This was intended of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who was indeed elected the *Parliaments Generall*, and was at the time of his *Election* onely a *Knight*, though since Lord *Viscount Cameron*; who to the eternal griefe of the contrary Party hath performed so much as hath made good the *Prophesie*.

But now appears the *Prophet Micah* with his hornes and in his proper colours, viz. he saith, that after the Lord *Fairfax* shall lay downe his *Commission*, the *English* shall chuse them no more any *General*. You must understand this was published in 1648. at what time this precious *Scribler*, beleevd as much as he wrote; we all know the latter part of this *Prophesie* to be a very great *Untruth*; for after the Lord *Fairfax* had laid downe his *Commission*, with as much honour as ever any Man did, behold, the *Parliament* did elect *Oliver Cromwell*, Esquire, for their third Lord *General*; who hath with as much success and valour performed the *Command* they conferred on him, as could from any man be expected, both in his severall employments in *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*; and blessed be God (if need were) we have so hopefull a Nursery of vertuous *Souldiers* in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, as out of whom wee might elect many more Lord *Generalls*; if need were, I could nominate foure or five my selfe, valiant, and fitted for the worke. But we will prosecute our *Prophet*, who runnes on and would informe us, that after when the *English* shall chuse no more *Generals*, there shall appeare one *Charles* descending from *Charles*; which you must understand he intends of the present

he appeare  
before he  
will never  
be us:



sent King of *Scotland*, and that he with a mighty Navie of *Danes, Sweeds, Hollanders, French,* and such like People, shall overthrow the *Parliament* and cut them all to peeces; and then shall govern his Fathers Kingdomes happily (he might first have put in or Prophesied whether he should ever recover them.) After which his overthrow of the *Parliament* he shall beare rule far and neer, and be greater then *CHARLES the Great*. He may, I confesse, in person or bulke be greater then *Charles the Great*; but not in Warre or Atchievements be so happy.

This is an Answer unto this trifling Sheet, which maintaines the present King of *Scotland* to be intended in *Grebnerus* Prophesie, which I contradict, and affirme positively, that hee is not so much as hinted at therein, nor is he concerned in any thing there in the least measure. If our Adversaries second Prophesie have as little evidence for the future advancement of the *Scottish* King as this formerly repeated; I assure them they will want sufficient matter, to make even a Jury of Ideots to beleeve any such matter of the present King their Master, as that he is to be greater then *Charles the Great*.

An Answer unto a second Counterfeit

*Grebner*, published 1650.

THE former erroneous *Prediction* or *Prophesie* going forth under the name of the true *Grebner*, not finding that happy entertainment and reception amongst the *English* Cavaliers and others as was expected, from those who emitted it even in that miserable conjuncture of time of 1648. to affright and terrifie the *English* Nation either from assisting the present *Parliament*, or to stand firme unto, or obey their *Edicts*. Behod, in 1650. *Anonymus*, or a namelesse Author, publisheth in Print some other *Prophesies*, pretending them more true and from more sound Authors; saying, some of them to be *Faulus Grebnerus*; others, of one *Baudensis* a Kinsman of *Grebners*: Belike the *Grebners* have the spirit of *Prophesie* by succession,



or it is continued in the blood. This Man tells us matter of consequence in the front of his Booke, viz. that it containes the *History of Europe* from *Anno 1650.* to *Anno 1710.* &c. And that he might be sure to countenance his owne opinion, and receive no contradiction in what he publisheth, he affirms beforehand in his *Epistle* that he quotes strange Authors and Books, and such as are not to be seen in every *Library*. Verrily I beleeeve he speaks truth; for his *Authors* I conceive lived in *Utopia*, and their Bookes, or such as he mentions to be theirs are no where to be seene or heard of but in *Terra incognita*. The whole scope of that his Booke being nothing else, but a slovingly casting dirt upon the Honour and Actions of this present *Parliament*, and a meere invention to deceive and cheat the World, and especially the *English Common-wealth*, in asserting out of his forged Prophecies, That *Charles the present Scottis King is the Lyon of the North*, so frequently Prophesied of, and that he and he onely shall erect the fifth universall Monarchy, and that *England shall be under a Monarchy untill Dooms day*, and that the present *Charles shall doe wonders*, &c.

I profes no envie unto the family of *Stuarts* or the off-spring of the deceased *King*, or any of his children now alive, I extremely lament their sad condition; with an upright heart I speak my mind and deliver my conceptions freely without gall or bitterness, hoping none will take it ill from me, who being a Subject to the *English Common-wealth*, and a constant adherer unto the present *Parliament*, knowing no other Authority but what is derived from them, doe assume so much publique Liberty, as to vindicate their Honour and to affirme Truths on their behalfe, and I hope for the welfare of this whole Nation, as well as others on the opposite or Royal *Presbyterian* party assume leave in a licentious way to vent out their untruths and bittered conceptions against them, and for and on the behoofe of their owne party, viz. *Cavaliers*, by meanes whereof thousands have miscarried in the late Wars, and yet may doe if not prevented.

I shall orderly relate the Authors owne words, and then discover his Fallacies and abuses offered unto the whole Nation,  
in



In pretending and producing forged Prophecies instead of true ones. In page 1. line 18, 19, 20. he saith, *We have gained no more by our Civill Wars, then instead of one Tyrant to advance a dozen over us; and from the height of our former liberty to run up the broad way to the height of slavery.* In the first place we see he confesseth the late King to be a Tyrant: secondly, he puts a great asperision upon the honour and proceedings of the Parliament: I hope they will take such Honourable Courses hereafter amongst themselves, and with their Sub Committees in every County, that no viperous Pen may take occasion in the future to blemish their justice or well managing the Publique Affaires of this Nation; and that we of the *Common-wealth*, as we have equally shared in the burthens and misfortunes of the worst of times, may in the end be more then Adventurers, if not reall possessors of what hath been already or shall be hereafter obtained by our Swords and Purfes, viz. Publique Liberty.

Parliament abused.

The late King confessed to be a Tyrant.

In his second Page he writes, *That the first and last universall Monarchy of the Gospel of Christ upon Earth, shall begin in the yeare of our Lord, 1710.* If this Author will have the present Scottish King to be the Man, as all along he maintaines, or that Emperor who shall be the first Monarch, or first beginner of the first Monarchy, and it or that Monarchy, not to be in Esse untill 1710. Let us then looke into the improbability of this mans Conjecture and assertion; the present Scottish King is this 29. of May, 1651. fully 21. years of age; if we consider what his age may be in the yeare 1710. we shall find it thus: *Natus 1630.* which subtracted from *1710*; there remains 80. From hence we may conclude, that the Author intended the *Lyon of the North*, or the present King of Scotland, shall take possession of his first Monarchy when he is full fourscore years of age. Our Author may well blush at these his mistakes; for if in the Catalogue of the Scottish Kings he ever find any one to have lived sixty years, it's a miracle; let him peruse the Chronicle of that Nation and he shall finde, some of their Kings to have bin beheaded, others deposed by the Nobles, most murdered; and very rarely any to dye in their Beds, nor shall hee finde.

A first universall Monarchy

Age of the Scottish King at present.

He must be 80 years of age when he enter on the first Monarchy.



The Scottish  
Kings live not  
10. yeares.

finde few of them to have lived out halfe their time. But whether there shall be a fift Monarchy yea or no, I shall handle in the latter part of this Discourte, in the interim I hold this assertion of the fift Monarchy to be a very ridiculous Tenet, and as probably like to be true as that *Charles Stuart* the present *Scottish King* shall live unto eighty yeares of age, which I assure my selfe he shall not by almost halfe a Century; yet should not I envie him such an happinesse, being he was Native of *England*, if I could see any reason in Art or Nature to confirme such a conjecture.

Lyon of the  
North.

In his fourth lease, the preceding *Anonymous* mentions the Comet in 1618. and tels us of a Conjunction of ♄ and ♃ the 18. July 1618. which cannot be; for ♄ was then in 8, ♃ in 7: the effects whereof, saith he, are not confined unto Germany onely, but are fore-runners of the downfall of the Sodomiticall order of the Society of Jesuites, the extirpation of all Kingdomes and free States of Papists (these are the Authors words) and only to make way for the Lyon of the North in the ashes of Germany, and this Lyon is the present King of Scotland: *Risum teneatur amici*. I onely unto this give this Answer, That in the yeare 1618. there was no such Conjunction of ♄ and ♃; therefore all this Mans events and predictions derived from that pretended Conjunction are vaine and iale, for the Learned doe well know, there being no cause no effects could possibly follow. I perceiue this Author is very lame in this as in all other his Prooves, and so I beleeve we shall finde him: perhaps he had the calculation of this Conjunction of Saturne and Jupiter which he saith was in 1618. in some obscure Library, or in such whereof he gave us a hint in his Epistle, that so we should not track him. The Parliament and Common-wealth of England may wel adventure all the whole difference in question upon the Truth thereof, viz. if there were a Conjunction of the two superiors in 1618. we will yeeld and lay downe our Cause, but if no such Conjunction then was or in five yeares after, let our enemies be ashamed of their forgeries. This Author shal give us leave to make use of our owne reason and understanding, and that assures us the Conjunction of Saturne

The true Con-  
junction was  
July 1623.



urn and Jupiter, which he would have us take notice of, was really the seventh of June 1623.

In the same fourth leaf he produces a Prediction of John Baudensis. Baudensis verbatim thus rendred by himselfe; There shall happen in these our European Regions, the destruction of great Emperours, the slaughter of People, funerals of Kings, subversions of Common-wealths, mutations of Monarchies, massacres of Princes and illustrious Commanders, violent and proud Counsels, treasons and rebellions amongst Subjects; Clergie men shall finde a change of Lawes and Ecclesiasticall constitutions by those of greater power, and an insatiable desire of new things among common people. The Northerne parts of Europe shall be greatly oppressed with Warre; Sicknesse and Pestilence; rich men shall be impoverished, Princes cast of their Dominions; the Fathers shall be banished, and after a long space of trouble, their Children shall be restored to their former Condition. This Comet also threatneth the terrible ruine of Rome, and burnings in all the Cities of Europe. The Rasticall Clergie, especially the Cardinals, shall be cast downe from their dignities; the Jesuites shall every where be drawne to death, neither shall the Spaniards or French men have courage to save their necks from the halers. Furthermore, we discerne a Kingdome to arise of the most ancient Inhabitants in the Holy Land, which to Christians shall be a Miracle, and to the World a terrour; and these shall obtaine the revolution of a new Empire, under which shall be administred univversall gladnesse, joy and delight to Mankinde, the Wicked being every where taken away. All these things shall be effected by a certaine Northern King, who shall miraculously establish Peace, Religion and Security throughout the whole World, &c.

The end why this Prophecy was forged.

He intends the Jewes.

A meer contradiction to the former assertion.

Thus farre he produces the Prediction, or as himselfe will have it, the Prophecy of Baudensis; and he conceives, if it be not Apostolicall, yet it far exceeds Astrologicall ones. And verily so it may, for if Scotland be the Holy Land, as he here intends it, I protest its unto me more than a Miracle; or if a Kingdome or Monarchy arise from that Nation; or if any of Scottish Race shall hereafter be produced that shall begin the fifth Monarchy; or if an Emperour or Monarch shall arise out of Scotland greater than Charles the Great, and shall administer joy, gladnesse and delight to Mankinde, the wicked (not the Scottish

C

Wenches)



being taken away, and this Northern King, or present Scottish King to establish Peace, Religion and security throughout the whole World; I say, when I see this verified, I shall believe it to be more than a Miracle: In the interim, if these were *Baudensis* words, I doe notwithstanding conceive it as far from his sense to make the Scots such sticklers for Piety and Justice, as Heaven is from Hell. In the interim I hold this Prophecy to be in the number of those which this Author hath forged out of his owne adulterate heart, and receive it as the flattering Prediction of a meere Time-server, purposely to ingratiate with the Presbytery and Cavalry of England, to villifie the present Government, to terrifie the English with the approach of the yong Scottish King and his Army.

In his sixt Page he runs on thus:

*We in England have felt the misery of the one, and are ready stript to suffer the Calamities of the other; having for the present lost what is impossible to be regained; and seeing a new storme of devastations hanging over our heads by the yong Kings late arrivall in Scotland (where he is received as absolute Sovereigne) which fills Mens hearts with pensive thoughts and doubtings what will be the end of these wo full beginnings. For my part I am a zealous Adorer of a Parliament; nor deserve I to censure the Actions of our Representatives; yet will not I promise the Term of an Age to our Novell Government, but thinke verily a change is neer at hand to the old Modell. It is casuall to the best Kingdomes to have Interregnums; but as we stand now, we shall neither be for six yeares together a body Politicke, nor a true Church of God. That excellent Astrologer of Misnia Paul Grebner, was more than an Inquisitor into the effects of Starres, being questionlesse indued from above with a Propheticke spirit, not to be desired, much lesse of all, he plainly affirms,*

*That as England ever was a Monarchy within it selfe, since it was discovered by the Romans, so it shall so continue and remaine, even then when all other Kingdomes and States in Europe are swallowed up of the sixt Monarchy of the Lyon of the North. His Prophecy of our Civill Warres, of the fate of our late King, and the restauration of his Son to his Fathers Dominions, runneth thus, Ban. 77.*

*Greb-*

A blinde Pro-  
phet.

so such thing  
the Original.  
meer un-  
with.  
Grebner never  
mentioned the  
a King.



**Grebner's Prophecy of our late KING and  
his Sonne now KING.**

*A second counter-  
feit Prophe-  
cy faſter'd on  
Grebner,  
Printed 1650.*

**P**E R idem tempus Rex quidem Borealis ( nomine Carolus ) Ma-  
riam ex Papistica religione ſibi aſſumptam in Matrimonium con-  
junxerit, ex quo evadet Regum infeliciſſimus : inde populus ejus, ipſo  
abdicato, Comitem quendam per antiquæ familiæ regno præponet, qui  
tres annos aut circiter durabit ; & hoc quoque remoto, Equitem quen-  
dam bellicoſum in ejus locum aſſumet, qui paulo amplius regnabit. Poſt  
hunc eliget nullum. Interea unus è ſtirpe Caroli in littore regni patris  
ſui cum Gallicis, Suevicis, Danicis, Hollandicis, Burgundicis,  
& Germanicis auxiliis ſtabit, omnes inimicos ſuos cruentiſſimo præ-  
lio ſuperabit, & poſtea regnum ſuum feliciffimè adminiſtrabit, eritque  
Carolo magno major. And in Bar. 74. he ſaith, Circa An. 1663.  
Brittanniæ Rex antiquum cum Belgarum Ordinibus fedus & ami-  
citiam rumpet, ob ereptas ſibi ab ipſorum piratis naviculas quaſdam;  
qui pertrepidi ad novum Danorum Regem ( nomine Chriſtiernum )  
confugient, qui utroſque compoſitiſſimis orationibus, deinde muneribus in  
concordia alliciet.

**The Engliſh runs thus :**

“ About the ſame time a certain Northern King, named  
“ Charles, who ſhall marry Mary of the Popiſh Religion, to  
“ his great unhappineſſe ; ſo that his People rejecting him,  
“ ſhall ſet up an Earle of a very ancient Family, who ſhall  
“ continue three yeares, or thereabouts ; he dying, they ſhall  
“ elect in his ſtead a Warlike Knight, who ſhall rule a little lon-  
“ ger ; after him they ſhall elect none. But in the meane time,  
“ one of Charles his ſtock ſhall land on the Sea-Coaſts of his  
“ Fathers Kingdom, and with French, Swediſh, Daniſh, Hollandian,  
“ Burgonian, and German Forces, in a moſt cruell Battell ſhall  
“ vanquiſh all his Enemies, and afterward moſt happily go-  
“ vern his Kingdome, and be greater than Charles the Great.  
“ And about the year 1663. the King of the moſt ancient Bri-

*The whole Na-  
tion know this  
to be a lye.*



The Authors  
intention disco-  
vered.

"taines, for the losse of some Ships at Sea, shall breake his  
 "League and amity with the States of *Holland*, who fearing,  
 "shall have recourse unto the new King of *Danes* ( named  
 " *Christiernus* ) for succour, and he by faire intreaties and large  
 " gifts shall win either side to agreement. Nor doth he ever  
 " speake of *England* in all that famous Manuscript, but as the  
 " most warlike and potent Kingdome in *Europe*. Therefore  
 " all good Christians ought to wish the new Warre were con-  
 " cluded rather by an happy agreement and composition,  
 " than by Sword and Musket, and the King placed on his  
 " throne rather with the hands of his loving and rejoycefull  
 " Subjects, then with the Swords of Forraigners. For if the  
 " beginning of his Restauration be in bloud, and tumbling  
 " of Garments in Bloud, the accomplishment of it will be  
 " with burning and fuell of fire.

These two Coppies are so different the one from the other,  
 that I shall not spend much time in Confutation of those ma-  
 ny untruths; and abusive Prediſtions, referring the Reader one-  
 ly unto the true Originall which I hereafter publish. An easie  
 understanding may perceive the severall Contradiſtions of the  
 former with the latter; in very deed they signifie nothing at  
 all that hath the least probability of truth; the maine scope  
 of this latter, being a perswasive Delusion, and a threatening  
 Admonition unto the *Parliament* to compose these Differences,  
 and set the King of *Scotland* in the throne of *England*, lest he  
 with *Danes* and *Dutch* overthrow the *Parliament*, and consume  
 us all with Fire and Sword. I cannot perswade my selfe this  
 mans Logicke or Rhetorick, or farre fetched Prophecies, will  
 finde the Parliament and Army in so willing an humour of  
 giving away their Liberty already obtained with the expence  
 of so much bloud and treasure; or whether this Mans severe  
 threats of bringing in Forreigners with the present *Scottish*  
 King, to consume our persons with the Sword, and our E-  
 states with fire and faggot; I say, whether this Oratory will  
 be pleasing to the Commonalty of *England* yea or no; or whe-  
 ther such language will make them dote on *Monarchy* I much  
 feare.



feare. If any adoration of Monarchy be expected, it must be from the Presbytery; *Who would have all in flames rather than their Diana should be cast downe; but downe it must, and they also.*

In the tenth Page of his second part, he tells us of an Eclipse of the Sun in 19 degrees of Leo 1654. and of other Eclipses in 1657. 1658. 1661. 1663. and that these shall be formidable to Austria, Silesia, Hungary, Holland, France and Portugall; portending the mutations of all those severall States, and that the Revolution of time is come, wherein they must give place unto the Lyon of the North, whose Scepter shall bruise their power to nothing, and his Gauntlet lay their Forces prostrate at his feet. This Prediction he avers to be of Baudensir, and delivers it in Prose, but on the eleventh side of that his second Part, he acts the Poet, and confirms all he saith for true with an old Coppy of Verses, portending as he makes us beleieve the greatnesse of the Lyon of the North. Take it I beseech you as he renders it:

*Eclipses and their Portents.*

*All must yeeld to the Northern Lyon.*

### Thy first Issue

Inclines to Warre, plague doth the next subdue;  
But Lyon fierce sprung from the Northerne shore  
Shall bring from deepest Hell and Waves that rore  
A blazing Army; He shall men ore-run,  
Cities and Cattle, yea the Moon and Sunne  
Shall he remove; and Father like, the least  
Make highest, and give Lawes to the weak West.

*A Prophecy of no purpose, but absolutely against the Scottish King.*

These Verses were a Prophecie of King James and his Issue, Charles the late King was his first issue, and he began the Wars, Charles the present King of Scotland and his Brethren are those he calls the next issue. Now if Plague shall subdue these, as the Prophecie saith absolutely it shall, I would then know how the Northern Lyon King can be this present King of Scotland, who must act such wonders, and live so long?

In the next place, he delivers us for a very Truth, that the Conjunction of Saturne and Jupiter in Leo, 1683. shall



wes conver-  
1683.

use of Au-  
ria to be de-  
royed 1694.

bring forth the Conversion of the *Jewes*; then he proceeds to speake of *Gog* and *Magog*; and his owne conceptions: of a *fift univerſall Monarchy*; as alſo the return of the ten Tribes, (*apud Græcos Calendas*) and the deſtruction of the Houſe of *Auſtria* 1694. All which he would prove out of theſe words: *And the Stone which ſinote the Image became a great Mountaine, and filled the Earth. Ergo,* the Stone cut without hands, muſt needs be underſtood of a glorious Monarchy; and this muſt be the *fift Monarchy*. That place intends the ſpiritualle reigne of *Chriſt* upon Earth, and diſperſing the *Gospel* of *Chriſt* over moſt parts of the World. In his 28. Page, he will have us to underſtand, that he muſt not be a *Moyſes* of the *Jewes* blood, but a *Captaine* from the North, who ſhall reſtore the *Jewes*, and worke the workes of God in righteouſnes, and make peace, and like a mighty ſtream overflow the whole Earth.

I cannot underſtand how this *Lyon* of the North, or this man greater than *Charles* the great, can burne Cities, Men, Cattle, &c. devoure all with the Sword, and yet after that be ſaid to performe the workes of God in righteouſneſſe.

In page 29. he mentions a *Northerne Monarchy* that ſhall ariſe from the *Northerne Sea*, and pitch his Tents in the *Aſhes* of the *Eaſterne and Weſterne Monarchies*.

It ſeems this *Lyon* of the North muſt be a great Traveller, whilſt he trots from Eaſt to Weſt to conquer Kingdomes, Nations, Countries. *Dic & eris mihi magnus Apollo, In quibus, &c. viz.* In what Countrey ſhall this great *Alexander* be born; &c.

fift Monar-  
y pretended.

In that page alſo he would prove a *fift Monarchy* out of the ſecond of *Daniel*, and ve. 40. viz. *And the fourth Kingdome ſhall be ſtrong as Iron, &c.* This was the *Roman Monarchy*, which was the greateſt ever yet was in the World or ever ſhall be; and truly, if I had confidence to beleeve there might have been a *fift Monarchy*, I could have conceived the *Turkiſh Empire* to have been it, being in greatneſſe it exceeds moſt that ever went before it, the *Roman* excepted. But I ſhall have occaſion hereafter to be copious on this ſubject, but herein we muſt give credit to the many Propheſies of former ages, rather than the ſingle



single opinion of one or two men, and they not indued with the spirit of Prophecy. Of a fift universall Monarchy they speake not, onely of a King or Prince that shall unexpectedly breake forth into the World, and shall over-run in a few yeares all Nations or People where he comes, but for a continuance of his Empire there is not one word; all of these men concluding his sudden death and short time of reigning.

No fifth universal Monarchy.

By the thred we shall recover the needle, for at last our Author in Page 31. rejects the famous *Ambrose Merlin* of *Wales*, and tels us of a rare *Scotish Merlin* living in King *Lucius* dayes; and this is the onely and onely true *Merlin*, and the truest of Prophets. I verily beleeeve he speaks what he thinks, and by this his peremptory confidence we ken our Author to be of the *Scotish* Presbyterian faith, and also what he drives at in the maine. No Prophet pleaseth his humour, but a *Scotish* Rimer; no Monarch, no King must have the honour to begin a fift Monarchy but the *Lyon of the North*; no man is to be admitted *Lyon of the North* but *Charles Stuart* the late *Charles* his Sonne, and the present King of *Scotland*. Who beleeves what this Relator writes, must have above three graines of *Scotish* Faith, else he will never remove a Mountaine, or those many Mountaines of unbelieve which lye in the way betwixt words and performances. But you shall have the *Scotish Merlins* owne words *Latin* and *English*, as this Author tels us he found it in a Manuscript; for you must know he dares quote no Authors but invisable ones, and Manuscripts of his owne in *Utopia* to aver this *Scot Merline*, or *Merlinus Caledonius*. *Illis autem temporibus revolutis, Cauda Virginis Leonem intrabit, & Sagittarii dorsum Scorpius Ascendet, Borealia regna à messoribus obtulerunt, Australes principatus in statum pulvereum desinent, & insularum Monarchiarum potestates sine freno aut milite ephippiabuntur; bella atrocia ventis dissipabuntur, & pessum ibunt judiciali grandine, quæ per baculum ortum habuerunt, per spurios juvenentem; Sol ipse timpanizabit miniato chlamyde indutus, & Livia cineritius cothurnis ad nundinas totulabit. Rides O Rex? At quibus hæc supervenient, ludu & merore contabescunt. Hæc omnia vix plene peragentur, quum Princeps regali origine coronatus ex Borealibus plagis*

*Merlinus Caledonius.*

A *Scotish Merlin* much cracker of for a rare Prophet.

Prophecy of the *Scotish Merlin*.



plagi proveniet suis inexpectatus, alienigenis desideratus : qui eo quod Leone ferociente insignietur, Leo nuncupabitur. Non conquiescet donec Synodo per eum convocata mini/sque dissoluta, victricia arma in hostes transferat & lamentabili successu vicinorum principum ditiones pessundet. Alexandrum magnum virtute, Cyrum felicitate superabit, freta transnavigabit, à multis Regibus Imperator salutabitur, & urbem quandam vetustam solo æquabit. Interea ex Oriente princeps bellipotens illum prælio laceffet, contra quem Leo cum omnibus copiis procedet, & cis Euphratem positis Castris illum expectabit, si princeps flumen transibit Leo superabitur; at ipse exercitu fluvium transducto hostem cruento conflictu superabit, & universum Orientem in potestatem rediget. Dum hæc agentur, complures Reguli ex India in Syriam cum ingentibus irruunt exercitibus, & circa vallem Jehosaphat præliabundi Leonem opperibunt, ubi ab ipso ad interuersionem omnes debentur. Nec multo post Leo ipse satis concedit, post quam regnum transfugarum miranda pietate in perpetuum fundarit.

In English thus :

“ Those times being past, the rayle of the Virgin shall enter the Lyon, and Scorpio shall ascend the backe of Sagitary :  
 “ the Northerne Kingdomes shall be wasted by Reapers, the  
 “ Southerne Principalities shall end in dust, and the powers of the  
 “ Island Monarchies without either Bridle or Souldier shall  
 “ be harnessed. Cruell Wars shall be scattered by the Winds,  
 “ and quell’d by a revengeful Hayle ; whose beginning were  
 “ by a staffe, their growth and continuance by Bastards. The  
 “ Sunne it selfe shall play on the Timbrell clad with a ver-  
 “ million coat, and the Moone with dun buskins, shall amble  
 “ to the faire. Laughst thou oh King ? But those on whom  
 “ these things shall come, for griefe and sorrow shall pine a-  
 “ way. All these things shall scarce be accomplished, when a  
 “ Prince of royall stocke shall come forth crowned from the Northerne  
 “ parts, as to his owne people unexpected, but desired by for-  
 “ reigners ; who because he shall beare a rampant Lyon, shall  
 “ therefore be called a Lyon. He shall not rest, till having  
 “ called a Synod, and after dissolved it by threats, he shall  
 advance



“advance his conquering Armies against his Enemies, and by  
 “*no* full successe shall harraſſe the territories of neighbor Prin- *A great brag &*  
 “ces. He ſhall exceed *Alexander* the Great in vertue, and *Cyrus* *no purpoſe.*  
 “in ſucceſſe: he ſhall paſſe the Seas, and be ſaluted Emperour  
 “by many Kings. *A certaine ancient City ſhall be lay leuell with the* *Look to it Lon-*  
 “ground. In the mean while a powerfull Prince out of the Eaſt *don this is of*  
 “ſhall provoke him to Battle, againſt whom the Lyon ſhall *thee.*  
 “march with all his Forces, and pitching his Campe on this  
 “ſide *Euphrates* ſhall expect him. If the Prince ſhall come o-  
 “ver the River, the Lyon ſhall be overcome; but he ſhall  
 “paſſe his Army over the River and give his enemy a bloody  
 “deſeat, and be Maſter of all the Eaſt. Whilſt theſe things  
 “are in Action, divers petty Kings from *India* ſhall breake in- *The King of*  
 “to *Syria* with mighty Armies, and provided for Battle, ſhall *Scots muſt*  
 “waite for the Lyon about the Valley of *Jehoaſaphat*, where *fight in India*  
 “they ſhall by him be all wholly cut off. Not long after ſhall *if this Prophe-*  
 “the Lyon himſelfe deceaſe, after that, with eminent piety, he *be not.*  
 “ſhall have eſtabliſhed the Kingdome of Fugitives. *The Scots are*  
*fugitives all o-*  
*ver the World.*

Our Author is now ingenuous, whilſt he confeſſeth there is nothing more extant of this *Scotiſh Merlines*, but this onely peece. I would know of the wiſeſt man living, how this Prophecy [had it not ſeemingly tended to this purpoſe, we had not ſeen this rarity; but if we admit it one,] can any way prejudice our preſent *State*, or further the preſent *Scotiſh King*, for wherein is he nominated in this or *Scotland* it ſelfe; it rather ſeemes a generall Prophecy of the laſt times. Certainly, had King *James* been a warlike Prince, many things herein might have been appropriated unto him, but becauſe of his extreame cowardize, it fits not him. We know he was called the Lyon of the North, and that he procured the *Synod of Dort*; and how he was reputed righteous, &c. but it had no relation unto him, nor hath it any to the preſent *Scotiſh King*; the very words of the Prophecie are ſo ſignificant, they need no refutation or further expoſition, they agreeing wholly with many others in the ſame thing, viz. That a certaine Prince ſhall in the laſt times ariſe, who ſhall over-run all *Europe* ſuddenly, and alſo deſtroy ſome Eaſtern Princes.

*King James a*  
*very coward.*

*A great Prince*  
*to appear.*



In Page 33 and 34. he labours to prove, and in his owne judgement is cleare, that neither a *Spaniard* or *Swede*, *Dane*, or *French*, *German*, or *English* shall be the fifth Monarch, or produce the fifth Monarchy. This niggardly Prophet deals hardly with us *English*, whilst he tells us we shall extend our Limits no further, *Ex ungue Leonem*. It grieves this Man our Army entred *Scotland* 1650. he would fool us out of our Conquest there; but what will this stickler say, if we live to see an *English* Army in *France*, yea, perhaps amongst the *Dutch*.

Good pitiful Prophet, let us take in as much of *Scotland* as is worth keeping. Our Authors judgement is page 34. That even a Nation which at this day is hid invisibly within the bowels of *Europe*, which seeing are not seene, and living are not knowne; these conjoynd with the converted *Jews* and the Godly in every Nation, shall make the fifth Monarchy, which he would prove from *Dan. 7. ver. 27.* And the Kingdome and Dominion, and the greatnesse of the Kingdome under the whole Heaven shall be given to the People of the Saints of the most High, whose Kingdome is an everlasting Kingdome, and all Dominions shall serve and obey him.

God ruleth in Heaven, and Man by his permission on Earth. Why the Saints, whose contemplations are heavenly, should leave an heavenly Kingdom for an earthy Tabernacle, I know not, or how it can be verified or beleaved, that the Saints in every Nation of the world can be gathered together into one Body without a mixture of some fleshly, prophane or carnal people I understand not. For the invisible people he mentions, they cannot hurt us; I hope he meanes not Devils and Spirits: Let us but see our Enemies face to face and we shall doe well enough. But if the present King of *Scotland* must wait with patience for his advance unto an Empire whilst the *Jews* are converted, and until there be a conjunction of the Saints with the converted *Jews*, and that these united Saints and *Jews* shall make up his Army; or if his Souldiers shall be compacted of such pure Blades, let us I say, even goe sleepe an age or two, and let the present *Scotish* King take a sound Nap of about one hundred yeers long, or thereabouts; for I assure



assure the *English* if he never hurt us untill the scattered *Jewes* are converted, we may safely take our rest and sing lullaby. Oh that our Prophet might cry *Probatum est*, as to that part of his Prophecie, which affirms this Kings Army shall be of invisable Saints. But what is all this, or the seventh Chap. of *Daniel* to prove a fifth Monarchy, or the *Scottish* King to be this Monarch? We may smile at the willing application of this Man unto his own indulgent fancy, and pity his credulity that can be contented to swallow such contradictions in his story; as first to make this present *Scottish* King to be the great restorer of Monarchy, to be so great yea greater then *Charles* the Great; and yet in many places he affirms the Northern Lyon shall doe no action of moment untill 1700. in other places he must act about 1710. from which account this Northerne Lyon must of necessity be 70. or 80. years of age. And other-while this great Prince must stay till the Conversion of the *Jewes*; then afterwards he must have an Army of Saints invisable? and with these he must domineer and fire Cities, Towns and Castles: *Qui Bavium non odit amet tua carmina Mævi.*

*Scottish King never is to conquer the Parliament.*

If any man of *English* blood shall be so stupid, or such an *Afinego* as to credit these far-fetcht fooleries and Nonsences, and upon beleefe thereof, become rebellious to this present Parliament, let him for ever be tormented with Informers as to his Estate, and his body and indiscretion left to the mercy of the Keeper of *Bedlam*.

*Admonition the English.*

Lastly, he tels us in pag. 36. that the *German* shall be servitors to the King of the North in 1700. and that this Northerne King shall bring *Paris*, *London*, *Antwerpe*, *Venice*, and *Prague* to sit in the dust of eternal destruction. Hereafter in this Discourse I shall make it plainly appeare out of authentick Prophecies, that the Lyon of the North shall be of the *German* Nation, and that he shall curbe the shaven Priests, and over-run most Countries of *Europe*, yea and conquer the *French* Nation, and surely then will *Paris* come unto destruction, *Antwerpe* long before that time, *Venice* by the *Turke* or one of *Mahomet's* Religion, *Prague* in *Bohemia* long after *Venice* by the *Germans*, *London* is *London* yet. However by this Prophecy, the

*Five great Cities to be fit by the Northern Lyon.*

*Paris, Prague, Venice, Antwerp & London to be destroyed.*



London Ad-  
mistrad.

Londoners and their stickling Presbyterian Monkes may see what they must expect by being friends to the Northern King, or continuing disaffected Rebels to the present State; viz. Fire, Warre, Famine, and devastation of their Estates; and lastly, eternall destruction to this famous City. Possible it is, many rebellious sons of this City, with all in flames rather than any good to the Parliament; but of this hereafter, and of the invisible Nation which must doe wonders.

These are the Prophecies, and these constructions the Author hath made upon them in favour of the Northerne King, viz. the present *Scotish* King, whom he will have to be signified by the Northern Lyon, or Lion of the North. And for his Authors he produces *Grebnerus*, *Baudensis* and the *Scotish Merlin*; somewhat he brings out of *Nivinius Propheticus* also to little purpose; for the Author thereof professeth himselfe an enemy to Prophecies and Predictions; and though he relate other mens, he makes no paraphrast on them.

be true Original  
all of Greb-  
st.

We have wearied our selves too long in reciting the falsehoods and forgeries of these men. I shall now publish a most exact Coppy of *Paulus Grebnerus* his Prophecy or Prediction, as it is *verbatim* in the Original in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, that so the Reader may see the juggling of some, and the imposture of others to foole the *English*, and make them beleieve such things as were meerly devised to uphold a malicious and stiffnecked faction against the present Parliament. The Coppy of *Grebnerus* which I publish, was given me in Manuscript about twelve years since by Sir R. M. Knight. In the yeare 1648. when the former corrupt Coppy came first abroad, I sent my Coppy unto Cambridge to be there examined by the Original; you shall heare part of the Gentlemans Letter which he wrote unto me after he had received my Coppy and kept it sometimes and examined it with the Original.

S I R,

The Prophecy of *Paulus Grebnerus* which you sent me long since, I have compared with the Original, and also with two other Coppies taken out from thence 1639. which all agree together unto a point.

Cambridge 1 Mar. 1649.

De



*De nova acri & strenua Germanica; Bavarica  
cruenta Leonum pugna & Conflitu.  
vexillum 173.*

Grebneri ve  
ra Copia.

**R**omano sceptro & diademate ab Austriaca domo fatali necessitate deposito & ablato, eaque à Germanis & exteris Gallis, Anglis, Danis, & Suecis hinc inde Confluentibus oppressa, horribilis inde cruenta ac acerrima pugna exorietur, qua universa Europa gravissime Concussa contremiscet, & varie dilacerata & vastata insignibus mutationibus obnoxia erit. Ad eam pugnam & ad faciendas irruptiones in Pomeranorum, Megapolensium, & Danorum Provincias, hujus temporis Rex Sueciæ invitabitur, Scriptis atrocium Romanæ sedis Legatorum, quibus si ille obtemperaverit, Socius belli sed malè & inauspicatè sit, ipsi propinquitate conjunctissimus. Quamobrem suadeo Sueciam in eo statu quo eam acceperit, relinquat. Sic ipse stirps, & posterì ejus tranquilla pace & quiete fruuntur, suis contenti quibus imperant ditionibus, gentem & subditos suos reservabunt, & sibi devinctos in officio retinebunt. Si vero secum Corde suo constituet, populum suum per suadere ac in devia abducere, dominus eum è medio tollet. Et sic è Carolo Magnus Carolus regnans sit, qui magno successu & fortuna septentrionalibus populis dominabitur. Et feliciter Classe sua contra Hispanicam potentiam & tyrannidem, ac eorum Classem seu Armadam ut hostis pugnabit. Et una cum Christianis junctis viribus fortiter & acriter dimicabit; Deus autem Regis conjugem Papisticam ex hac vita evocat, unde Pontifex Romanus magnum concipit terrorem, qui postea magis ingravescet cum Carolus Rex ipse Antichristo sese opponit, eique adversatur, & Germanorum ac vicinorum manus & robori suas cepias conjungit, & oppugnat Hispanicum Diadema. Et tunc Suecus felicissimo successu, Classe & suo populo terra marique in hostem utitur.

Ex Manuscript. Pauli Grebneri Snebergensis in Bibliothec.  
Col. Sanctæ Trinitat. Cantabrig. ex dono Eliz.  
Reginæ Angliæ.



*Of a fresh Fight and conflict sharply and fiercely  
maintained by the bloody Lyon of Germany  
and BAVARIA.*

Banner 173

The true Prophecy of Grebner in English

A Fatal necessity having torne and pul'd from the House of Austria the old Roman Scepter and Diadem, and after an oppression of the same Austrian House by the incursions of French, English, Danish, Swedish, making their irruptions on all sides; there shall arise a horrid, bloody, sharpe contest in Europe, which shall cruelly shake and breake away part thereof, yea that expose the same being strangely spoyled and dismembred to egregious alterations. A Swedish King then reigning shall be invited to that quarrel to break in upon Pomerane, Mechlenburge, and some Provinces belonging to Denmarke, being provoked by some offensive Papers of the Romish See: whertunto if He shall hearken, He shall unseasonably and very unprosperously become an Allie to one that is most neer and intimate to Him. Wherefore I advise the Swede to leave him in the same state wherein He findes him. By which meanes He, his Family and Posterity remaining contented with the bounds of their owne naturall Dominions shall preserve intire, and keep in good order and allegiance their owne Subjects officiously disposed to peace and tranquillity. But if He shall in his heart propose to pervert his Subjects by faire persuasions, God shall soone cut him off. And then from a Charles a great Charles shall obtaine the Scepter, who with great successe and prosperity shall reigne over the Northerne parts of the World; yea, the same Charles shall much breake the power and tyranny of the Spaniard, and obtaine a signal Victory over his Navie and Armado. And after the conjunction of his Forces with the States of Christendome He shall win a difficult, cruel Battle. After this, God shall remove his Popish wife, to the great terror of the Bishop of Rome, who being incensed and stirred thereby, King Charles shall professe hastily against Antichrist, and joyning Forces with the German  
and

Charles of Charles.



and other Allies shall become Enemy to Him, and the Crown of *Spain* doth. At that time shall the *Swede* be very successful and performe admirable service against the Enemy with Men and Ships, as well by Land as by Sea.

*Out of the Manuscript of Paul Grebner of Sneburgh remaining in the Library of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, given there by Queen Elizabeth.*

The Title of Grebners Manuscript, is,  
*Sericum Mundi Filum, sive Vaticinium*  
*Quo subita mutatio Antichristi, &c.*

At the end of the Epistle Dedicatory to *Queene Elizabeth*; He closes with these words:

This Worke was finished by the Author at *Magdeburgh*,  
*Jan. 8. 1574.*

This Grebner was a Protestant, and hath extant in Print a Translation of the *Proverbs* and *Canticles* in Latin Verse.

His Predictions are not avowed by Him to be from *Astrology* but *Revelation*.

Every Prediction hath a Banner before it, called *Vexillum*.

He was in *England* 1582. and his Booke presented to *Queene Elizabeth* was about two hundred Sheets. Doctor *Nevill* Clerk of the *Queenes* Closet obtained the Booke of her, and gave it to *Trinity* Colledge Library.

The preceding Coppy having lain long by me, it hapned a Gentleman in the North parts, of a Noble Family, in the year 1649. perused his Fathers Library, found therein the Prophecy of *Paulus Grebnerus* coppied faire, and translated by his Fathers Tutor, at what time he was a Student in *Cambridge*, which was in *Anno* 1618. or 1619. and because in the same Paper there are some other Predictions collected by the same Tutors hand, I publish them all as they came into my hands, and am willing to shew the Original unto any one; which was most carefully preserved by the Noble Man and his Tutor, until by accident it came into my hands.

Another Coppy of *Grebnerus* his Prophecy taken from the Original in 1618. or 1619. by a Learned hand.

*Paulus*

The World  
filken string  
or a Prophecy  
of Antichrist  
sudden confu-  
sion.

This is a true  
and exact ac-  
count of Greb-  
ners Prophecy.

A second true  
transcription of  
*Grebnerus*.



Paulus Grebnerus of Missania the German Astrologian, in his silken thred of the World, which is perfected at Magdenburgh, Anno Dom. 1574. taken out of the Originall Booke that is in Trinitie Colledge Library in Cambridge, left there by Doctor Nevill Mr. of the House, which he had out of the Queens Closet.

Foretelling divers strange things long agoe, which are fallen out already, as naniely the destruction and dissipation of the Spanish Fleet; the Murther of Henry the third, King of France; the preferment of Henry King of Navarre to the French Crowne. The besieging and winning the strong Towne of Groining in Friesland, & the death of Philip the second King of Spain, in his Book called *Sericum mundi filum*: where he delivers also, that the Lyon having the Rose, shall utterly destroy the Pope; so that after there shall be never any more Popes. Thus far by Mr. Clarke.

A Banner l. 173.

This out of the  
Originall Booke  
of Grebnerus.

The Roman Scepter and Diadem being laid downe, or taken away from the House of Austria by fatall necessity, and that being opposed of the Germans and Forreigners, as French, English, Danish, and Suevians, flocking and flowing together here and there; whence shall arise a most horrible, bloody and sharp Battle. When all Europe being grievously shaken shall tremble, and being sundry wayes rent and wasted, it shall be obnoxious to notable mutations and changes. To this Battell and to the making of eruptions into the Provinces of the Pomerans, Negapalentians, and Danes. The King of Suevia at that time shall be invited and drawne by the writing of the Roman State; to which if he shall obey he becomes the neereft companion and fellow of Warre; but evilly and unluckily by the propinquity and nearnesse. Wherefore I counsell him to leave Suevia in the estate he had received it; so his stock and Posterity shall quietly and peaceably enjoy it, being content with their owne conditions wherewith they doe governe, they shall reserve their Nation and their subjects, and keepe them bound

to

Reads the  
French inventory  
or Cronicle,  
fol. 929. 22.  
years since was  
this Prophecy  
fulfilled.



to them in duty. But if he shall determine with his heart to perswade his people, and draw them away, the Lord shall take him away by death, and of or from a *Charles*, a great *Charles* reigning is made, who with great successe and Fortune shall ruse the *Northerne* People, and as an enemy shall fight luckily with his *Navie* against the *Spanish* Power and Tyranny, and their *Navie* or *Armado*, and together with other *Christian* Forces conjoynd shall fight stoutly and fiercely.

*You see if the Scots King be this Charles, he must marry a Papist, and she must first dye before any such great acts can be done.*

But God doth call out of this life the *Popish* Wife of the King; whence the *Romish* high Priest shall conceive great terror, which shall the more encrease and presse, when the King himselfe shall oppose *Antichrist*, and be adverse, and shall joyn his Forces to the Bands of the *Germans* and other neighbours, and shall fight against the *Spanish* Diadem; and then the King of *Suevia* shall use with happy successe his *Navie* and his People both by Land and Sea against the Enemy.

*Loe, here the Lyon of the North, as Grebenes thinks.*

238.

*Bohemia* doth feelee tumults and warlike noyses, with a great falling away of her People; and at that time the last *Cesar* of the House of *Austria* shall put on the nose of the *Electo*r of *Saxonie* *Spanish* deceitfull and treacherous Spectacles, the nature of which at last he knowes, and by experience is taught, that these Spectacles of the House of *Austria* are encouragements, or flattering and glozing words, wicked and treacherous practises: If he goe on further to give credit unto them, he shall cast headlong himselfe, Wife and Children, and all *Christendome* into pernicious Destruction; whence the People of *Rome* shall take up a great laughter.

*This Prophecie was also in the Paper with the former.*

But the Lord doth raise up an *Electo*r, which shall throw down and root out the *Roman Antichrist*, with all her Members and Ayders. In this violent, headlong and Sea-rumult, and in the despaire of the *Roman Cesar*, the Exiles of all the Kings and Princes of *Europe*, the *Bavarians*, *Bohemians*, *Burgundians*, the *French* and the *Portugals* shall be restored to their former estates. And a Noble and stout *Bohemian* Lord doth possesse and recover his Jurisdiction the meeting together of

E

Armies,



Armies, and their Dissipation. These being expelled, shall seeke their recovery, and the Heires of them shall contend and labour, that by the bounty of the new Emperour of Germany they may be set againe in the place of their Ancestors.

There arises a new fortunate *Bohemian Zisca*, most strong famous towards or against the *Bohemian Warre*; who shall breake the heads of the *Jesuites* in *Germanie*, and drive them out of *Bohemia* and *Austria*; and shall subdue to himselfe the *Bohemians*, and all the tract through *Austria* and *Pannonia*, even to *Constantinople*, and all those People; and therefore it is meet and requisite that a glittering, precious, golden Diadem burning be set upon the head of this *Teutonicall* or *German Zisca*. *Zisca* is the head of the *Storke*, who being a great and stout Warriour, doth come forth of the stock of *Mars Rentecer* the sixth; and he shall be called a worthy Noble Man. He shall rule victoriously, and shall doe these famous things, and shall happily finish them with his other Tribunes and Captaines.

After these Changes, a subtile exercised Interpreter of the *Revelation* of Saint *John* may more easily be understood, and more easily decipher the same; the ninties being past by little and little between the six hundred and six years. Then shall be a most lively explanation of those things which *Ezekiel* and *Daniel* have Prophecied of the last Act of the old age of the World.

*There is another ancient Prophecie of one Capstranus, found in the Records of Canterbury,*  
to this effect;

The Lyon of the House of *Burgundie*, having gotten the Empire, will seek to build a sure nest for his yong, but it shall not be; for there shall arise a certaine grave and constant Man neer *Aquisgrave* of the *Rhine*; who being chosen, shall restore the Apostolicall Discipline. And in the third incurfion of time, shall prevaile and do great things; and there shall be of his Race to the day of Judgement.

Divers

In which seventh year M. Brigham writ his Book of the Revelation.



Divers Predictions upon the  
Conjunction of *Saturn* and  
*Jupiter*, July 1623.

1 Divers sinister events shall seeme to  
conspire together for the crossing of a  
great Prince, who by oppressing the com-  
mon People, shall in the end drive them  
to Sedition.

*This came to passe accor-  
dingly in King Charles  
his reigne.*

2 The Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Sa-  
turne* in the House caelestiall, called that  
of Death, doth portend that some Prince  
shall be detained prisoner, to the great  
unadvantage of his affaires of Estate.

3 Upon the first quarter of the Moon,  
which shall be the 27. of February, is fore-  
told, That some King or Prince shall un-  
dertake a voyage of great consequence  
without certainty of return, which at the  
best shall be both later than expectation,  
and after the enduring of many miseries.

*King Charles his succes-  
se journey into Spain.*

4 He which shall stand on the top of  
Fortunes wheele, let him look warily to  
his feet for feare of slipping, because so  
great a fall is threatned him, as shall pro-  
cure his utter ruine; which shall astonish  
those who have climed up into the seats  
of honour unworthily.

*Read the Annals of 1624.  
1625. and 1626.*

5 A Monarch that hath betrusted his  
affaires of great Consequence to the di-  
rection of one, who was no way capable  
of so weighty a charge, shall be sensible of  
the great fault he hath committed, where-  
of he shall too late repent.

*King Charles relying on  
Canterbury and other  
silly fellows makes this  
good.*

6 The stirrers and Incendiaries of Se-  
dition shall make residence in the Houses



of Kings and Princes.

7 War deferr'd through want of Money.

London here is intended.

8 The Land and Towne Geminist shall bewaile the want of her Sun.

It intends the private raising of Horse in Germany, which were to have into England.

9 There shall be great levyng of Souldiers for the execution of some Strata-gem, but all shall turn to nothing; for the sudden departure of a great Personage shall cause much Murmuring and Discontent.

10 Men disguised shall desire that their outward semblance may make shew of that which they are not, and shall be the Authors of many particular Combats in the Land Geminist. Thus much

was in the old Manuscript.

Grebnerus cleared of intending the Scots King to be the Charles here mentioned.

Grebnerus here in this Prophecy (if it prove one) doth not so much as mention a King of Scotland, or Scotland it selfe. Its the whole scope of Grebner to informe the Germans, after a long series of time, of the Swedish Nation, and their many conflicts with the Germans; nor hath he the least relation unto any People or Nation else. And whereas he saith from a Charles a great Charles shall arise or be derived and rule the Northern people, this may very well be after many ages from this yeare 1651. for Sweden is more North than Scotland, and hath greater North Latitude than Scotland; and besides, many of their Kings have been named Charles; the late Gustavus Adolphus was the Son of a Charles, yet cannot he be the very Charles intended here, for he never fought with the Spaniard at Sea; however, it is most apparent, that the great Charles intended by Grebnerus must be Native of Sweden, and so no Native of England or Scotland. This I write, to make it appeare unto the World, that those who would have Grebnerus to intend Charles Stuart the present King of Scotland to be Charles the Son of Charles, and to be signified here by Grebnerus, and that he shall achieve such Miracles, are meerly mistaken, and doe nothing but vent lyes and untruths;

Stockholm in Swevia hath 59. 30' of North Latitude.



truths; when as in truth there is no such thing intended, or can by any judicious Man be evinced to be apparent in this Prophecy, but the quite contrary. The *Charles* of *Charles* to be descended, is not yet visible or alive; And before any such *Magnus Carolus in rerum natura* can be, the House of *Austria* must be over-thrown, and the *English, Danes, French* and *Swedes*, must be the men who must, as *Grebner* saith, overthrow the Dominion and power of the *Austrian* Family. This is the year 1651. and yet we know the Emperour hath not lost his Dominion, nor have we the *English* as yet united with other Nations against *Austria*; Therefore the time of fulfilling this Prophecy, if we may call it one, is not come; and besides, *Grehner* positively affirms this *Carolus* to be of the *Swedish* Race, and the Son of *Charles*; at present there is a Queen in *Sweden* and no King; her Fathers name was *Gustavus*; if this Queen marry one whose name be *Charles*, and she turn Papist, a thing very unlikely, then her Husband may be the Father or Predecessor of such a great *Charles* as *Grebner* dreames of. However, the Prophecy hath no relation to the present *Scottish* King, who is no more concern'd herein than the King of *China* or *Pesther John*. So that from hence I conclude, neither a fifth Monarchy, or any Power, Dominion or Empire is Prophecied of unto the *Scots*, or that any danger can from hence be collected to befall unto the present or future *English* Parliament.

Because I would give full satisfaction unto the three Nations of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and beat all our Enemies with their owne weapons, viz. with reall Prophecies, give me leave to repeat a *Scottish* Prophecy or two, reall ones, not corrupt or counterfeit, or such as are in private hands or Libraries, but such as were publique and printed at *Edenborough* by *Andrew Hart* 1617. in which you shall see the sad fate of the present King, and their now present miseries long since predicted; the arrivall of our Men and Ships. These were Dedicated unto King *James*, and are intituled thus:

*Prisca Scotorum Prophetia.*

They begin, *Scotia mesta dole, &c.*

E 3

I will

The Charles in Grebner his Prophecy not yet born.

Scottish Prophecies tending to the overthrow of Monarchy and its extinction, and the present invasion of our Army.



I will only repeat them *Englisht* by a *Scotish* Man, at that same time, when they little dreamed of our invading them.

### Old *Scotish* Prophecies.

- 1 Scotland be sad now, and lament thy child whom thou hast lost :  
Bereft of Kings, falsely undone by thy owne kindly hoste.
- 2 Alace, the free, bond is become, and deceit is thy fall ;  
Thy falshood to the Brutist race hes broght thee into thrall.
- 3 The grave of the most noble Prince to all is great regrave,  
Not subject to Law, who doth leave the Kingdome and estate.
- 4 Oh Anguish great, where every kinde and age doth lament,  
Whom bitter Death hes tane away, shall Scotland sore repent.
- 5 Lately a land of rich increase, a Nation stout and true,  
Hes lost their former dear estate, which they did hold of due :
- 6 By hard conflict, and by chance of Mobile fortunes force  
Thy hap and thy prosperity is turned into worse.
- 7 Thou wont to win, now is subdude and come in under Yoke :  
A stranger reignes, and doth destroy what likes with sword stroke.
- 8 The English race, whom neither force nor manner doe approve ;  
Woe is to thee, by guilt and slight is onely win above.
- 9 The mighty Nation was to fore invincible and stout.  
Hes yeilded low to destiny, great pity is but doubt.
- 10 In former age the Scots renown did flourish goodly gay,  
But now ab lasse is overled with a great darke decay.
- 11 Then marke and see what is the cause of this so wondrous fall ;  
Contempt of Faith, falshood, deceit, the wrath of God withall ;
- 12 Unsatiabie greedy of worlds gaine, oppression, cryes of poore  
Perpetuall, a slanderous race, no justice put in ure.
- 13 The haughty pride of mighty men, of former vice chiefe cause ;  
The nurriture of wickednesse, and unjust match of Lawes.
- 14 Therefore this case the Prophets old, of long time did presage,  
As now has happened every point into this present age.
- 15 Since fate is so, now Scotland learn in patience to abide  
Slanders, great feares, and sudden plagues, and dolours more beside.

ark Presby-  
r to the Sco-  
sh faith.

not too much  
of truth in a  
cot.

observe this  
part of the  
timer.

Oh excellent  
Poet.

Scotish vertues  
Excellent  
Gospel.



- 16 For out of thee shall People rise, with divers happinesse:  
And yet a Pen can scarcely write thy hurt, skath and distresse.  
17 The English Nation shall invade, &c.

So our Army  
of English di  
invade in  
1630.

Out of the *Scotish Merlin*, concerning the Invasion.

Then shall a Hunter in haste come forth of the South  
With many Ratches in row ruled run right  
And shall goe on his foot over the water of Forth;  
And in Fife shall he fight, and the field win.

Our Army pro  
mised victory  
in Fife.

Of our Horſe Boats or Barges and Ships arriving at the  
Basse, hear *Berlington the Rymet*. Our Boats or Barges and Ships  
arrived about May 1651. Every Barge was to carry fifty Horſe  
and fifty Men, they were flat bottomed.

A *Scotish Pro-*  
phet or Rimer

Betwixt *Temptallon* and the Basse,  
Thou shalt see a right faire fight  
Of Barges and Bellengers, and many broad sail,  
With three Libberts and the Fowerdeluces hye upon hight.

And afterwards thus:

There shall come a Hound out of the South,  
And with him a Rayment of Ratches ruled right.  
And Aſtor for the Keinly shall be come,  
And in Fife shall fight, and the field win.

Success of the  
English if they  
get into Fife.

Next comes *Thomas Rimer* a *Scotish* Prophet, upon whose  
words they build very much, though to no purpose:

He saith,  
Our *Scotish King* shall come full keene;  
The red *Lyon* beureth he.  
A feddered arrow sharpe I weene  
Shall make him winke and warr to see:  
Out of the field he shall be led,  
When he is bloody and woe for blood:  
Tet to his Men he shall say,

a Why not a  
Bullet.

Turne againe,  
And give those Southern folke I fray,  
Why should I lose.

Beware O K.  
of Scotland,  
this concerns  
thee.

And



And presently after.

A sad Prophecie  
for that  
present King.

*Our bloody King that weares the Crowne,  
Full boldly shall bee battle bide,  
His banner shall be beaten downe,  
And bath no hole his head to hide.*

Towards the latter end of his prophesie he saith :

*A French Wife shall beare the Sonne  
Shall rule all Brittain to the Sea.*

This was fulfilled in King James, whose Mother was the Widdow of the French Kings eldest Sonne.

Hear what *Waldbave* prophesied of the late King and his posteritie.

A Prophecie  
that none of  
William the  
Conquerours  
issue to reigne  
in England.

*The Bastards blood left is for ever.  
Then in Brittain, that day see who so will,  
Shall never Bastards broock a foot broad of earth,  
He shall be hurled, and harled, and basted to death,  
With a Wolfe out of Wales, and bring him out of dayes,  
And conquest the clean Crowne of Englands right,  
Hee shall bring all England into good peace.*

The Scottish  
Sybilla of the  
year when Mo-  
narchy should  
downe.

The Bastards blood in the off-spring of *William the Conqueror*, the title King James had to the Crowne was derived from a daughter of *Henry the VII*, and his right from the issue of *William the Conqueror*, who was a Bastard; many conceive the Wolfe of *Wales*, to be a person of quality now living, who had a speciall hand in bringing the late King to Justice, and if you will know the time of the extirpation of Monarchy, hear *Sybilla* the Prophetesse: Take a thousand in calculation

And the longest of the Lion  
Foure Crescents under one Crowne

With St. Andrews crosse thrice  
Then three score and thrice three

In that yeare there shall a King,

1000  
0050  
400  
100  
30  
69  
1649  
A



*A Duke and no crowned King,  
Because the Prince shall be young,  
And tender of yeares.  
Much sorrow and strife,  
Shall be in Lowbrian and Fife.*

King Charles was beheaded in Jan. 1648. his Sonne King Charles wrote King of Scotland presently after, and all 1649. but was not Crowned that yeare; we also know the Duke of York was abroad all that yeare.

These are all the Scottish Prophecies, which ever I could attaine sight of, and yet none of these make any mention of a fifth Monarchy, or the Lyon of the North, or do any other wayes mention that so great a King as Charles the great, may greater then he shall be borne of Scottish Race, or in Scotland, or shall come from Scotland. Certainly, these Scottish Prophets would have piped, rimed, ballated, and chanted out such a thing to purpose in honour of their Nation, and to comfort their miserable Countymen, if their *Demon* or *Angels* had foreseen any such things. From all which I onely conclude thus much: That the present King of Scotland is not that great Lyon of the North, or hee that must conquer the English, or the present common-wealth of England. I shall now peruse our English or Brittish Prophecies, and examine their successes, or whether they speake of any such great power and Dominion, but first you shal observe an exact verification of the *White Kings* Prophecy in Charles the late King.

*King of Scots  
not to conquer  
the Parliament*

*Severall English Prophecies, relating to the life  
and death of Charles Stuart, late King of Brittain,  
and unto the finall extirpation and rooting  
up of Monarchy in England.*

**V**EE usually say Prophecies and Oracles are best understood, when they are performed, many having complained of the ambiguity of Oracles, and their Ambodextrous interpretations; as many also finding fault with the ob-



*Verity of ancient Prophecies.*

scurenesse of Prophecies, imagining no mortall men can give the proper sence of any *Oracle* or *Prophecy*, except indued from above with the same Divine spirits as were given unto the first Authors. Were I to meddle with divine Prophecies, I could transcend a vollume in discourse of this subject; but I have confined my present endeavours in the ensuing *Treatise*, onely to manifest unto the whole World, and this Nation principally, the certaine and unquestionable Events, of very many *English* Prophecies, long since delivered unto us, and still remaining amongst us, which have so clearly and manifestly declared the Actions of these present times wherein we live, and with that lively portrature, that it were the highest of incredulities to question their abilities in the gift of *Prophecy*, or by unnecessary and ambiguous *Queries* to make the World beleefe there can be any other interpretation rendred of their sayings, then such as we have visibly with our eyes beheld, even in this very age and time we now live in: And if any curious impertinent shall be so nice as to question by what divine *Furie*, or heavenly *Rapture* infused into them either by *Dreames*, *Visions*, or any other nocturnall Revelation these reverend Persons became so wise, so foreknowing; I must first intreat such *Criticks* to acquaint me how, and by what meanes either the *Sybilis* or many others, and especially *Balaam* the Prophet came so truly to prophecy either of *Christ*, as the most learned beleefe hee did, or of the Kingdome of the *Jewes*, or of both, in *Numb. 24. vers. 17.* Then shall come a *Starre* out of *Jacob*, and a *Scepter* shall arise out of *Israel*. I willingly consent with the severall expositions of the learned upon those words, yet do think it no heresie, if I say *Balaam* intended by the starre there mentioned, *Jesus Christ*, and by the *Scepter*, that the people or Nation of the *Jewes*, should in future time become a great and mighty people, and have *Kings* to rule over them as other Nations had at that present; whereas the *Jews* were onely governed by *Moses* at that time; yet we know *Balaam* was not of the people of the *Jewes*, and yet in the 16. verse of that Chapter he plainly saith: *Hee heard the words of God, and knew the know-*  
ledge.



Jedge of the most High : Wee must acknowledge that he prophesied very truly ; for the Scripture, against whose evidence there is no Appeal to be made, confirms it : But if *Balaam* loved the wayes of unrighteousnesse, and laboured with that continued infirmity of the Clergy and Priesthood. viz. Covetousnesse, let us lament and pittie human kinde, that so excellent a man as he in many things, should blemish all his rare parts, with those filthy but pleasing Mineralls Gold and Silver.

If God Almighty, in those times of so great darknesse or *Heathenisme*, did not leave some Kingdomes destitute of Prophectic spirits, though the true causes by which they did prophecy, lye concealed unto posterity, or are manifested unto very few at present living, shall wee now thinke that in the purist times of *Christianity*, God either hath been or is lesse mercifull then unto former ages hee was, or that he is not as able or willing to infuse into some Christians the spirit of Prophecy. as into some Heathens of old. How truly did *Homer* deliver that Prophecy of *Aeneas*, many hundred yeares before it came to passe:

*At Domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur Oris,  
Et Nati natorum, & qui nascuntur ab illis.*

A Prophecy it was of the greatnesse of the *Romane Empire*; which wee all know was fully verified. How true is also that of *Seneca* :

*Venient Annis  
Secula feris, quibus Oceanus  
Vincula rerum laxet, &c.*

Which was a Prophecy of the discovery of the *West Indies* and *America*, never knowne to the Ancients, and to us not above 150 yeares since. But I leave mentioning of Heathen Prophets, &c.

What shall wee say of that Prophecy of *Henry the VI*, King of England, which hee delivered so positively upon *Henry the VII*. then a boy, and holding water unto him :

*Henry the sixth  
his Prophecie.*



*This is the Lad or Boy, saith hee, that shall enjoy the Crown for which we strive:*

David Upan  
the pulling  
downe of Cha-  
ring-Crosse.

Or of David Upan or Unanthony, who many yeares since prophcyed of the pulling downe of *Charing Crosse*, his Prophecy was Printed 1588. the words are these :

To tell the truth, many one would wonder,

*Charing Crosse* shall be broken a sunder :

P shall preach, R shall reach, S shall stand stiffe.

R signifies Round-head : P Presbitery : S the Sou-  
dier, &c.

*Charing Crosse*, we know, was pulled downe 1647. in June, July, and August, part of the stones converted to pave before *White Hall*, I have seen Knife-hasts made of some of the stones, which being well polished looked like Marble.

King James  
first wrote King  
of Brittain.

But I leave further determination of these things, unto some other Pen or discourse, and come unto the present intended discourse it selfe, wherein I shall make it very clearely to appeare, that all, or most of our Ancient *English*, *Welch*, and *Saxon* Prophecies, had relation to *Charles Stuart*, late King of *England*, unto his reigne, his actions, life, and death ; and unto the now present times wherein we live, and unto no other preceding King or times whatsoever ; Which I prove onely by this undenyable argument, viz. no King or Queene reigning in this Nation or Kingdome did ever write or stile, him or her selfe King or Queen of *Brittaine* before King James, who being naturally King of *Scotland*, and successively of *England* and *Wales*, was the first that ever either really was King of all *Brittaine*, or that did so intitle himselfe ; nor was ever any King Crowned in *White* apparrel but King *Charles*, besides there is a Prophecy extant and printed long before *Queene Elizabeth* died, viz.

viz. after *Elizabeth* dyed, K.  
James wrote  
King of Brittain.

When H E M P E is sponne,  
Englands donne.

OR



OR

When HEMPE is come and also gon,  
Scotland and England shall be one.

King James  
united both Kingdoms  
into one

Which words intimate, that both *Henry the VIII. Edward the VI. Mary, Philip, and Elizabeth*, Kings and Queenes of England, must first have reigned, before *Merlines* Prophesie could take place, in *King James* both Nations were united, and not before. Let me also add unto this, a very Antient Prophesie of the *Welch*, viz.

*Karonog fab An y wna diwedh ar y dro gane.*

A Welch  
Prophesie.

In English thus :

The Sonne of *Ann* Crowned, ends all our Prophesies.

We never had yet any King whose Mothers name was *Ann*, but *King Charles*, his Mother was *Ann*, Sister to the King of *Denmarke* late deceased.

The putting to death of the late King was Prophesied of above 80. years before it was done, by *Nostradam*, the booke it self was printed about 1578. as I remember in Century 9<sup>th</sup>. these are the words :

*Nostradam*  
Prophesie of  
late Kings death

*Senat de Londres mettront a mort leur Roy, viz.*

The Senate or Parliament of London, shall put to death their King.

These examples shew that Christians have had the spirit of Prophecy, and foretold plainly many ages before what should succeed.

The King put  
death Jan. 16.

The most significant of all our English Prophecies, is that of *Ambrose Merlin*, which I have made choyce of in the first place, repeating orderly a Verse of the Prophecy, and then how it was fulfilled.

A



A Prophecy of the *White King*,wrote by *Ambrose Merlin* 900. yearessince, concerning *CHARLES* the late

K I N G.

Prophecy.

*When the Lyon of Rightfullnesse is dead, then shall arise a White King in Brittain first flying, and after riding, after liggng downe, and in this ligg downe, he shall be lymed, after that he shall be led.*

Justification.

King James  
did not the pi-  
cture of a Lyon  
in his breast,  
nor a naturall  
Lion, the rea-  
son thereof in  
herology.

monished of  
death in a  
dream.

We have seen with our owne eyes and thousands besides first King *James*, who reigned peaceably, and was therefore called *Jacobus pacificus*, is dead, viz. that styling himselfe King of great Brittain, and reigning 22. yeares, dyed 1625. the 27. of March. Many affirmed he had the picture of a Lyon on his breast or side, but it's probable he had some eminent naturall Mole there, which might cause that error; because in his Nativitie he had both *Saturne* and *Mars* in *Leone*. In regard of the great tranquillity and peace we enjoyed in King *James* his time, and the little or no blood-shed in his reigne, and in consideration of the propagation and free admittance of the Gospel all over this Kingdome, he was rightly by the Prophet stiled, *The LYON of righteousness*. But if the Prophet had given him the name of Lyon in any other sence, hee had notoriously failed, being King *JAMES* was the most pusillanimous Prince of spirit that ever we read of, and the least addicted unto Martiall Discipline. But in judgement either in things divine or humane (whilst sober or unbiaised) the most acute and piercing of any Prince either before or since. He was admonished of his Death by a Dreame. He Dreamed that his Master *Buchanan* appeared unto him in his sleep, and gave him these two verses: I thought good for the rarity thereof to repeat them.

Sexte



*Sexte verere Deum, tibi vitæ terminus instat;  
Cum tua candenti flagrat Carbunculus igne.*

English whereof is :

Thou *James* the sixt of that name, King of *Scots*, fear God, the terme of thy life is neer or at hand, when thy Carbuncle stone burnes in the hot fire.

*King James  
his rich Car-  
buncle.*

The King told his Bed-chamber men, and some other Lords of these Verses next morning, relating them really, and averred he made not the Verses, nor could his Master *Buchanan* ever almost get him to make a Latin Verse; the successe was thus, The King had a very large and faire *Carbuncle* stone usually set in his Hat, and we have seene him Pictured many times with such a *Carbuncle* fixed to his Hat: but thus it happened, Siteing by the fire, not long after, this great *Carbuncle* fell out of his Hat and into the fire; a *Scottish* Lord tooke it up, and observed the King sickned and also dyed very shortly after.

*King James  
dream proved  
true.*

After King *James* was dead, *Charles Stuart* his then onely Sonne was Proclaimed King of great *Brittaine*, by a generall consent of the people, his Title being inquestionable. The occasion of the Prophets calling him *White King*, was this, The Kings of *England* anciently did weare the day of their Coronation, Purple cloathes, being a colour onely fit for Kings, both *Queene Elizabeth*, King *James*, and all their Ancestors did weare that colour the day of their Coronation, as any may perceive by the Records of the *Wardrobes*; contrary unto this custome, and led unto it by the indirect and fatall advise of *William Laud* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, he was perswaded to apparrell himselfe the day of his Coronation in a *White Garment*, there were some dehorted him from wearing the white apparrell, but he obstinately refused their Counsell. *Canterbury* would have it as an apparrell representing the Kings innocency, or I know not what other superstitious devise of his.

*When King  
Charles was  
the White  
king.*

And



And of this there is no question to be made, my selfe though not ocularly seeing him that day, yet have had it related verbally by above twenty, whose eyes beheld it, one or two were workmen that carried his *Majestie* apparrel that day, so that, I challenge all the men upon earth living, to deny his wearing *White* apparrel that day of his *Coronation*, &c. It's also reported, and I believe it to be true, that such was his hast to have the *Crowne* upon his head, that he had not patience to waite the comming of the Arch-bishop, whose office it was to doe it, but impatiently in great haste, he placed the *Crowne* upon his head with his owne hands, which moved the *Spanish Embassador*, who was then present, to say; the Kings putting the *Crowne* upon his head so rashly with his owne hands, was an ill Omen.

Charles put the  
crowne on his  
head with his  
owne hands.

prophecy!

### *First Flying*

erification.

Londoners in  
constancy.

they affront the  
bishops and  
lords.

King Charles summons a Parliament, Novemb. 1640. the troubles of *Scotland* arising in 1641. he left the English Parliament sitting, and went in person himselfe to settle the disturbed Affaires of *Scotland*, he came home to *London* about Novemb. and was himselfe and *Queen* royally entertained by the Citizens, who cryed then *Hosanna*, &c. But see how suddenly many of the same City cry crucifie, crucifie. For lo in *January*, 1641. the Citizens of *London*, and other rude people in great numbers flock down unto the Parliament, and affront the King, the Bishops, and other temporall Lords, which rudenesse and sawcinesse of theirs, as himselfe pretended, moved him the 10. of *January*, 1641. first to fly or remove unto *Hampton-court*, then to *Windsor*, then into *Kent*, from thence into *Yorkeshire*; so that all the remainder of his life, untill hee surrendered his person to the *Scots*, was running and flying from one place to another. I must ingeniously acknowledge my eyes were witnesse of very great rudenesse in the Citizens, and of as great a defect of civility and judgement, in some Courtiers unto those ill bred Citizens.

And



*And after riding.*

Prophecy.

The first Horse his Majesty raised, were in *Yorkeſhire*, and these in or about *July, August, and September, 1642.* pretending they were for a Guard for his person, from which time, until the very time he rendred himselfe to his Countrey-men the *Scots*, which was *May, 1646.* he had an Army of Horse, and was frequently himselfe amongst them, though it's not once reported himselfe ever charged, as he was sometimes invited unto it by the Lord *Charles Gerrard*, a most gallant man, who would say unto him many times, *CHARGE SIR*, &c. And indeed who would have lost three *Kingdomes*, without first losing some blood in the quarrel.

*After ligg downe.*

Prophecy.

From the time of his owne voluntary rendition unto the *Scots* untill his dying day, hee was never in the head of an Army, but did ligg downe or lye still, and was carried up and downe from one place to another as a Prisoner, yet had he very great liberty until he discharged himselfe of his owne word or Paroll at *Hampton-Court*, and immediatly escaped to the *Isle of Wight*.

*In this ligg downe hee shall bee lymed.*

Prophecy.

During the time of his Imprisonment, or from that time the *Scots* sold his person unto us for two hundred thousand pounds, it may properly be said ( *In this ligg downe he shall be lymed* ) that is, He was attempted and allured first by one side, then another, or he was severall times, and by severall occasions tempted or treated withall ( every one thinking themselves surest who posselt his person ) sometimes by the *Scots*, other times by the *Engliſh*, as well *Parliament* as *Army*, but notwithstanding all overtures, his person was still safe looked unto, &c.

G

*After*



Prophecy.

*After that He shall be led.*

Verification.

After that Propositions had been presented unto him at Hampton-Court, and last of all at the *Ile of Wight*, he refusing to Signe them, or give such satisfaction as was required; From that time, viz. from Decemb. 1648. untill his death, hee was led, viz. He was more strictly guarded and imprisoned than ever, nor from that time had the benefit of his liberty as formerly he had had, but was removed first to one *Castle*, then to another, then to *Windſor*, then last of all to *White-hall*. So that moſt properly He may be ſaid to be now led. For I dare ſwear hee went and came into all theſe places moſt unwillingly.

Prophecy.

*And there ſhall be ſhewed whether there be another King.*

Verification.

Since King *Charles* did retreat from his Parliament, they on the behalfe of the *Common-wealth* acted as Kings, uſing regall Command, raiſing Armyes, Moneys, Taxes, & *quid non*, breaking his *Majeſties* great Seale, making a new one of their owne, and ſince have altered the frame of Government, and converted *Monarchy* into a *Common-wealth*.

Prophecy.

*Then ſhall bee gadered together much folk, and He ſhall take helpe for him.*

Verification.

How many of the *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Clergie*, and what numbers of the commonalty aſſiſted him, we know, and they who were his Aſſiſtants do well to their Coſt remenber; for indeed, the greateſt part of the *Nobility*, and *Gentry*, and *Prieſthood*, moſt cordially and unaniſouſly followed him, and aſſiſted him to the hazard of their lives, and conſumption of Eſtates: And wee know even whileſt hee was in *Carisbrook* *Caſtle*, what a rebellion was raiſed by *Goring*, and others, &c. in *Kent* and *Effex* 1648. beſides that great Army of *Scots* and *Engliſh* routed in *Lancaſhire*.

And



*And there shall bee Merchandise of Men, as of an Prophecy.  
Horse or an Ox.*

This part of the Prophecy was exactly verified in King *Verification.*  
*Charles*, or the *White Kings* time; for in 1648. after the defeat  
of the wretched *Scots* in *Lancashire*, the *English* Merchants did  
give money for as many of the common Soldiers as were  
worth any thing, and sent them for *Barbados* and other for-  
raigne Plantations: Some were sold deare, others cheape, ac-  
cording to the quality of the person or profession he was off:  
It is reported, that many of those miserable wretches, since  
their being at the *Barbados*, do say, they have left *Hell*, viz. *Scot-*  
*land*, and are arrived into *Heaven*. There was in 1644. 1645.  
&c. exchanging of Soldiers and Prisoners, but in 1648. abso-  
lute Merchandising of Mens Bodyes, and not before; what  
price the *Scots* were sold for I know not, hee that gave but  
twelve pence a peece for any of that nasty people, gave too  
much.

*There shall bee sought helpe, and there shall none arise, Prophecy,  
but bed for head.*

What Prince or State of *Europe*, was not attempted since *Verification,*  
1642. unto 1648. to assist his late Majesty, but in vaine, Provi-  
dence being not to be deluded by any mortall man, each man  
that assisted, had onely a bed for his head, viz. a grave or peece  
of earth for his buriall: And how many Royall *English* fami-  
lies, both of *Gentry* and *Nobles*, I pittie to relate, who have mis-  
carried for his sake.

*And then shall one gone there the Sun ariseth, another Prophecy.  
there the Sun gone downe.*

Intimating no more, but that the feare and sadnesse of *Verification.*  
those times should be such, as should cause severall persons  
to leave this Kingdome or Nation, for their safety, as many  
*Nobles* and *Gentry*, who tooke part with him did, some going



to Holland, others to France, others to severall Countries, as their fancies or occasions led them ; or it may import his Majesty should goe Eastward or Northeast, as he did when he went first to the Scots, and the Queen before went Westward or Southwest, viz. to France ; I pittie exceedingly the sad condition of many Noble families, which still to this day continues in forraign parts, poore, beggerly, and in a most uncomfortable condition.

*Prophecy.*     *After this, it shall be said by Britain, ( King is King, ) King is no King : after this hee shall raise his head, and he shall be taken to be a King.*

*Verification.*     After he went to the Scots, and whilest he was in durance, he was treated with both, by England and Scotland as a King : yet afterwards it appeared he had not the power of a King, to conclude any thing ; nay afterward our Parliament made a Vote,

*That no adresses should be made unto him any more.*

But that Vote was repealed and Adresses were made, but to no purpose. So that the Prophet said well, ( sometimes King is King ) after King is no King, &c.

*Prophecy.*     *Hee many things to done, but wise men reading, &c. and then shall a rang of Gleeeds, and ever each hath bereaving, he shall have it for his owne.*

*Verification.*     I conceive this intimates no more than the multiplicity of affairs in these times ; but whether by the Range of Gleeeds, he intend either the Parliament themselves, or the Army, or the Parliaments Sub-officers, I know not. I conceive here are some words wanting in the Coppy, which might lead to explaine these words, viz.

*- And hee shall have it for his owne.*

Unlesse it be intended, those meant by the Rang of Gleeeds, viz. great Oppressors, or those who then Rule or Command, shall have all for their owne ; the Latin Coppy hath no more, but  
Post.



*Post hæc erit tempus milvorum, & quod quisque rapuerit, pro suo habebit.*

*Viz.* After these things, it shall bee a time of Kites or Gleeds, and what every man can get or purloine, hee will take it for his own. And this seemes to be the genuine sense of it, for how many very poore men have we known to arrive unto great estates, since these times, even to thousands a yeare and more. Some, I know my selfe, were men of very mean fortunes in the beginning of this *Parliament*, that are now so elevated, so proud, so rich, so arrogant, having had a hand in some Publick employments, they scorn their Kindred & Country, forget their birth and that neighbourhood, which brought them to this height of honour; & although like poore Sneaks they came to *London* in lether breeches, and in 1642. were but vulgar fellows, yet now Coach it with four or two Horses, are impudent, because in Authority; yet to require some of these, to write true *English*, or speake sense, were to command a F. from a dead man; but such as these must know, if they have good Estates as that they have, we of the Commonalty must have an account of our Treasure.

*And this shall last seven yeares, loe Ravening and Prophecy sheding of blond.*

If wee consider that our Wars began in *Anno* 1642. wee shall then find that our distempers and Wars have continued seven whole yeares, within our owne Kingdome; for one Coppy hath it,

*Et septennio durabit guerra intra.*

The Warre shall indure seven years within the bowels of the Kingdomes; and whereas he mentions *Ravening*, I conceive where the Soldier is quartered, that action of *Ravening* cannot be avoyded. *England* hath felt free quarter, both of her owne Country-men, and of the *Scots* and *Scottish* Army, who were the truest Harpies that ever lived, stealing and purloining where ever they came, even unto a Dish-clout. You shall have one example of two *Scots* in *Lancashire* 1648. quartered.



tered there in a poore house, where they got a kettle of Brasse, being all their poore Landlord had, and having it on the fire with Oatmeale boyling in Ale or Milke, an *Alarum* comes, and one of their owne Countrymen passes by and invites these two Souldiers to runne away, for all was lost; but see their villany, and present reward of these two fooles, away they trudge, but carry the kettle and porridge on a staffe betwixt them, their Landlord in vaine crying out for his kettle, but it pleased God an honest Trooper of ours making hast to pursue the Knaves, slue both these Gluttons, and so returned the kettle to the right owner.

prophecy.

*And Owens shall be made like Kirkes or Churches.*

erification.

If it were not publickly done in many places of this Kingdome before 1646. viz. that Churches were many times as beastly as Owens, yet in 1648. and 1649. Pauls Church was made a Horse garde, and so continued untill of late.

prophecy.

*After, then shall come through the South with the Sun, on Horse of Tree, the Chicken of the Eagle sayling into Brittain, and arriving anone to the house of the Eagle, bee shall shew fellowship to them beasts.*

Here the Coppies vary exceedingly, one saying onely :

*Deinde Pullus Aquile veniet super ligneos equos Anno & senio & erit guerra in Britannia.*

*Viz.* After the Chicken of the Eagle shall come upon wooden horses within a yeare and a halfe, and there shall bee War in Brittain.

Another Coppy hath it thus :

*Deinde ab Austro veniet cum Sole super ligneos Equos ; & sunio spumantem inundationem maris, Pullus Aquile navigans in Britanniam, & applicans statim tunc altam domum Aquile sitiens & cito aliam sitiet, viz.*

front fol. 24.

Afterwards the Chicken of the Eagle shall come with the Sun upon wodden horses, &c.

Verily



Verily in a former Treatise of ours, wee were not much estranged from verity, yet our modesty was such, and our respect to his *Majesties* person, we were in many things silent: But upon further consideration, this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* will prove one of his *Majesties* Children; and we remember that the present *Scots King* did about *July 1648.* upon the South or South-east Coast of *England* come in person unto the revolted Ships; he landed or was victualled at *Yarmouth*, and then sayled towards *Kent*, but without successe; he also after that attempted *Yarmouth*, but that attempt proved successeless; but, whereas, the *Prophecy* mentions, *hee should shew (fellowship unto them Beasts.)* These words are in no *Latin* Coppy that I have I have seen, however at that time of the *Prince* his being at Sea, here was no Treaty or Overture either offered by him unto the *Parliament*, or by them unto him, onely the rest of the Ships, which revolted not, were severall wayes dealt with to deliver them up unto him.

Explanat

*Chicken of the Eagle, the present King Scots.*

If the *Eagle* be intended *King Charles* lately dead, as doubtlesse he was, the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* must of consequence then be one of his Children, and the present *King of Scotland*; and then the words may have this sense; That the *Prince* at that time should be desirous of getting some Footing or Landing-place in *Kent* (called here the high House of the *Eagle*) in regard *Dover Castle* standeth in *Kent* on a *Rocke*: but failing there, he made his journey to *Yarmouth*, and so was desirous to procure that Towne, but herein he also was deceived. It is evident that the late *King* was the *Eagle*; for he did nothing but flie or ride up and downe during some years before his restraint; and it must of necessity then follow, that the *Chicken* here mentioned is the *Scots King*; for the *Chicken* is mentioned before the death of the *King* to come from the East, and so the *Prince* did upon wodden Horses, viz. Ships; its true, the *Prince* got a Cattle or two in *Kent*, but to no purpose.

*King Charles the Eagle intended by Merliu.*

*After a year and a halfe shall be War in Britain.*

Prophecy.

This shewes a continuance of the Wars, either abroad or at



at home for some certaine time or severall years. And wee know in 1646. that most excellent Man the Lord *Fairfax* had even ended our Wars; but loe in 1648. severall Revolts and Rebellions appeared against the Parliament; besides, the *Scottish* treacherous Invasion; all which manifest a continuance as it were of the Wars: nor are we yet quit of Wars, or shall be for some time hereafter.

Prophecy. *Then shall a sooth be nought worth, and every man shall keepe his thing, and gotten other mens goods.*

Its in Latin, *Tunc nihil valebit Mercurius.*

Explanation These words say onely thus much, that after that time when the Chicken of the Eagle or Prince of *Wales* at that time should either personally land himsele, or set on shore some Forces of his in any part of *England*, which was in *July* 1648. or *August*, that then, and from that time, there would be no faith given to words, or any peace come from Treaties; and we well know with what difficultie the last Treaty with his Majesty was obtained. The Parliament had just cause to feare no good would come from thence; the *White King*, who ever loved to fish in troubled waters, gave such ambiguous Answers unto the *Parliaments Propositions*, as signified Nothing. Whereupon, considering the great engagement which lay upon them, they at last resolved,

*Immedicabile vulnus ense recidendum.* And so it was.

For verification of the latter part;

*Sed quisque curabit quomodo, &c.*

That every man who under the Parliament hath pillled, poyled or cheated the People; or any Parliament man who hath by the ruine of the Common-wealth enriched himsele, will be carefull to preserve his ill gotten goods, I doe as verily believe as I doe that there is a God in heaven.

Prophecy. *After the White King feeble shall goe towards the West, beclipped about with his folke to the old place been running water.* Its in the Latine:

*Ibit Rex debilis versus occidentem.*



At what time his Majesty went from Hampton-Court, hee went feeble, viz. accompanied with no more than two or three (a feeble company for a King) and he then went to the *Isle of Wight*, and there surrendred himself to one *Hammond* Governour of *Carisbrough* Castle in the *Isle of Wight*. That Castle stands neer or upon the water. From this time of his surrendring himselfe unto *Hammond*, he was beclipped or straitly lookt unto by the Soldiers; this is that *Hammond*, as the King himselfe acknowledged at *Windfor* unto *Ad. A.* who furnished him with that smutty sheet *Elencticus*, which accused mee of *Connivance* with one *How* of *Glocestershire* about *Arabella Scroop*, one of the naturall Daughters of the Earle of *Sunderland*. I challenge the whole world, and both *How* and his Wife, and *Hammond*, to declare publicly, if I had the least engagement, or did give the least advertisement of any meeting of theirs in the *Spring-Garden*, or had any *Connivance* or plot in their designe; all that ever I did, was a resolution of two or three *Horary* questions, which promised the enjoyment of the woman: Not having met with a fit opportunity of the Presse, since that *Slander* cast upon me, I tooke liberty herein to repeat this matter; giving that Cavalier my most hearty thanks that in publique tooke the paines to vindicate my reputation; and although I never had the happineffe since that his vindication of me to see him, yet let my acknowledgement of that his courtesie be accepted from him: Indeed, that *Oracle* of the *Law*, whilst he lived, *Sir Robert Holborne* Knight, and my singular friend, both acquainted me of the man, and his great labour to sift out the matter wholly, ere committed to the Presse. The Lord guide me in my wayes, for I seriously protest unto posterity, I never received such injurious aspersions or *Calumnies*, from those who in reason had cause to be my enemies, viz. the *Royalists*, as from many of our owne party, or such as will or would be called *Roundheads*, and had not the *Virtue* and *Honour* of one not to be *Parallel'd* member of *Parliament*, been ever my support and Defender; I had buried my Conceptions in silence, and smothered my endeavours in deepe obscurity. For really, so great is my respect and affe-

Explanation

The Author vindicated of a Slander.

H

tion



tion unto this honorable Person, that were my fortune necessitous ( as God be thanked it is not ) I durst not, nay I would not doe any dishonest or unbecoming Action, fearing it might trench upon the honour of that all and nothing but all Gentleman, who lives onely, and desires to live no longer, than he may serve this *Common wealth*, without doing injustice to any particular person or oppression, or any thing that is dishonorable to the *Common-wealth*, *Parliament*, or *Army*. Oh I abhor the incivility and absurdity of one now in some Authority for the *Parliament*, who hearing a scandalous aspersion against me, without further inquiry, protested he would be mine enemy, if I ere came before him, &c.

ophecy.

*Then his enemies shall meet him, and March in her place shall be ordained about him, an Hoast in the manner of a shield, shall be formed, then shall they fighten on Owen front.*

rification.

When his Majesty was brought from the *Isle of Wight* to *Windfor*, he was guarded, before and behind, and on every side, with severall Troops of Horse, so that it was impossible He should escape, so that it might well be said, *He was in the midst of an Owen, &c.*

ophecy.

*After the White King shall fall into a Kirk-yard, over a Hall.*

rification.

We may justly wonder, how exactly this was fulfilled in the Death of *King Charles*, or the *White King*: the truth of it was thus, that some few nights before his Death, He was brought to *White Hall*, the Regall seate of his Progenitors, against the day of his death a Scaffold was framed over against the new Banqueting-house built by *King James*, and when the *King* went unto Execution, a way or passage was made out at one of the West-windows for Him, to passe out unto the Scaffold, where his Head was cut off. So that very pertinently it was Prophesied, He should fall into a *Church-yard*, over a *Hall*. It is affirmed for a certaine truth, that neare the place



place where himselfe was Executed, that impertinent Citizen lost his life, occasioned by his crying, *No Bishops*, Just as He passed by that very place. After the execution, his body was carried to *Windsor*, and buried with *Henry the VIII*, in the same Vault where his Body was lodged. Some, who saw him Embowelled affirme, had He not come unto this untimely end, He might have lived, according unto nature, even unto the height of old age. Many have curiously inquired who it was that cut off his head, I have no permission to speake of such things, onely thus much I say, he that did it, is as valiant and resolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune, &c.

King Charles  
buried at Windsor.

There is another Antient Coppy extant, which is not so full as the *Lady Pofsons*, and it's in *Latin*:

*Mortuo, Leone, &c.*

It's verbatim thus in *English*.

The Lyon of righteoufnesse being dead, there shall arise in *Britain* a *White King*; first flying, then riding, then descending, & in his descent he shall be insnared.

Another Prophecy of the  
White King.

Then men will point with their fingers, and say, Where is this *White* and *Noble King*.

At that time there will be chaffering of men, even in the same nature as we do with Sheep and Oxen, and it will be publicly by some reported, There is a *King*, others shall say, There is no *King*.

After these things, he shall lift up his head as a *King*, or shall manifest himselfe to be a *King*, it will be a time of Glead or Kytes, and seven years shall this War continue within the Kingdome.

After that the young one of the *Eagle*, or his *Chicken*, shall come upon wooden Horses, within a year and a halfe into *Brittaine*, and then there shall be Warre in *Brittaine*, at what time little shall be the Charity of



most men, for what a man is master of over night, shall be taken from him in the morning.

After that the *White King* shall goe towards the West to an ancient place, neare to a running water. Then his enemies shall make hast to meet him, and their Army shall be formed in shape of a Buckler, the *King* shall be straitned before and behind, and on every side. And then the *White* and *Noble King* will slide into an *Hall*.

After the young one or *Chicken* of the *Eagle*, shall build in the highest of the Rocks; nor shall he be slain young, nor shall he come to old age. Then the glorious *Gentry* shall suffer no injury to be done unto him, who shall slay all; the Kingdome being pacified, then shall come the day of Judgement

Thus ends the Prophecy, rubricated and not glossed upon. What remaines unfulfilled, is in these words:

After the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* shall nestle in the highest Roock (*I conceive mistaken for Rock*) of all *Brittaine*: nay, he shall not be slain young: nay, he nought come old, for then the *Gentile Worthinesse* shall nought suffer wrong be done to him, but when the Reame is in peace, then shall he dye, and two yeares after shall come a new rule from Heaven, and settle holy Kirk, as hit shall evermore stand, and bring three Countreyes into one, *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*, unto the day of Doom, and the holy Crosse be brought into Christian mens hands, and there shall be made a Temple that never was made, such none.

One *Latin Coppy* hath it:

*Deinde Pullus Aquilæ, nidificabit in summo rupe totius Britannix, &c.*

An



Another Coppy hath it :

*In summo rupium, viz.*

After the death of the *White King*, the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* shall build in the highest Rock of all *Brittaine*, &c.

Another Coppy hath it, in the highest of Rocks, and mentions not *Brittaine*.

These words acquaint us with what this Nation must expect to ensue after the death of *Charles Stuart*, late King of *England*, the true and unquestionable *White King*. It's very observable, that the Prophet mentions not the *Chicken* of the *Eagle*, who is the present King of *Scotland*, with any Kingly Title, nor doth he say : NOTE,

He shall acquire his Fathers inheritance, or in plain termes obtaine the Kingdome of *England*, or be Crowned King thereof; he onely saith, *He shall nestle* ( in the *Latine nidificabit* ) he shall build his nest in the chiefeft Rock of all *Brittaine*. NOTE,

Which imports no more, but that like a flying Fowle, or as a man chased from one place to another, so shall his worldly condition be in this world; he shall be inforced to betake himselfe into some Mountainous Island or Countrey adjacent, or belonging to the Dominion of *England*, or elsewhere, where either by consent or connivance of the *English Parliament* and *Governours*, all that time, or perhaps by the inaccessableness of the place, which they cannot well inforce or come neere, he shall remaine for some years in safety at least free from them. For it cannot be evinced that this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* hath any command or power in this Nation, by reason the Prophecie runs thus; Then the *Glorious Worthinesse* viz. either the present House of Commons or Parliament then, or now, or hereafter governing, shall suffer no wrong be done him. It's possible and more than probable he never intends to come neere them.



Chicken of the  
Eagle to dye  
young.

The Prophecie doth in part intimate that this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* will at last be either slaine neare the middle of his age; or come to an untimely end ere he shall attaine those years; and then the Prophet mentions A NEW RULE FROM HEAVEN, which I am assured shall most certainly come to passe.

All Prophecies  
against Mo-  
narchy.

All Kingship  
ending in the  
late King.

By all which hath been said, it's evident this Prophecy as all others are absolutely against *Monarchy*, shewing that it ended in CHARLES. It also relates that this very present Government, as now established, shall not for many yeares continue (*Modo & forma*) viz. in that frame and posture it's now in. For although God hath made this very *Parliament* and *Army* instrumentall to begin the great work intended by him, yet in regard of the many failings both of *Parliament* and *Army*, they shall neither of them have so much honour as to build unto God that perpetuall and heavenly Tabernacle of Glory, which must be ere long erected, or that Earthy structure upon Earth of humane Government shortly to appeare. No, some of these men have been men of Blood, of Covetousnesse, of *Selfe-ends*, of *Oppression*, of *Bribery*; others so full of *Corruption*, and *Selfe-interest*, they shall have no honour in the acting of such high matters, as in a few years must be performed. For Almighty God indures no corruption in his Servants, being himselfe all Purity and Holinesse. And furthermore, I say, that Heavenly Rule he intends both for the Common-wealth of *England* and CHURCH, shall be wrote downe in innocent and plaine CHARACTERS, and put in execution by plaine men, and sincere, upon whom the *Spirit* of the *Father* shall miraculously descend, and potentially inable them to that great work of converting soules, without expectation of worldly preferment, a thing now meerly in request; the same great *Spirit* of *God* shall also then in a wonderfull measure fall upon the people of this Nation in generall, so that they shall unanimously embrace those holy *Laws* and *Dictates*, which then shall be tendred them, without murmuring or repining; the *Magistrate* shall not then any more execute his sharpe *Lawes*, which from  
thence

Heavenly Rule



thence shall be totally laid aside, for then universally men shall embrace this Commandement, and fulfill it :

*Love thy Neighbour as thy selfe.*

And when these times are, or not long before or after, we Christians shall recover the *Holy Land*, viz. the terrestrial *Jerusalem*, out of the hands of the *Turks*; then also shall Almighty God, by miracle withdraw the people of the *Jewes*, from their hard-heartednesse and unbelieve, and from the severall parts of the World, where now they live concealed, and they shall beleve in the true *Messias*, *Jesus Christ*, and by their meanes and preachings innumerable people, both of *Asia* and *Africk*, shall be Converted unto Christianity, yea as well *Turks* as of all Nations besides, and this I doe say, that after the *Conversion* of the *Jewes*, we shall farre better understand the Scriptures then now we doe, for we are in great darknesse, and see very little, and pittie it is, wee see so little and understand lesse verity : All these things I mention, or most of them, are very neare approaching, and admit not of Centuries of yeares before their performance.

*Conversion of  
the Jewes and  
recovery of Je-  
rusalem.*

*Severall ancient English Prophecies,  
affirming there shall be no more Kings in Eng-  
land, or all of them tending unto the abolishing or  
finall extirpation of Monarchy.*

*First Prophecy.*

**A**bove two hundred yeares since, there was this following *Prophecy* delivered into the hands of many then living, and afterwards reserved in severall *Libraries* of this Nation, even unto this day : viz.

*Carolus Anglorum, ultimus Britannorum Rex.*

When one, named *Charles*, shall be King of the *English*, he shall be the last King of the *Brittains*.

So.



So it plainly appears after his death, there may be a King of Scotland, as we now well know, but it is denied any King shall ever hereafter be absolute King of Brittain, or in actual possession of England.

*Second Prophecie.*

Mars, Puer, Alecto, Virgo, Vulpes, Leo, Nullus.  
Henry 8. Edw. 6. Mary, Eliz. James, Charles, None.  
after Leo should rule this Nation, there shall be no more Kings in England.

The late King Charles was he signified by the Lyon. After him is imported there shall no more Kings succeed in England. He had the signe Leo ascending in his Nativity, one maine cause which made him so obstinate.

*Third Prophecie*

In the Acts and Monuments of John Fox, his second Pooke, page 1191. In the Raigne of King Edward the sixth, he mentions a Rebellion in the North, and tells the causes of that Northern Rebellion in July 1549. were a Prophecie, the Tenor whereof was.

That there should no King reigne in England, the Noblemen and Gentlemen to be destroyed, and the Realme to be ruled by four Governors, to be elected and appointed by the Commons, holding a Parliament in Commotion, to begin at the South and North-Seas of England.

These are the very words themselves in the Originall.

*Fourth Prophecie.*

None of Merlins Prophecies say: After the death of the White King, who was Charles our late King, that there shall be any more Kings in England.

Nay



*Fift Prophecy, Mother Skipton.*

When York shall be beleeged, &c. and the *Mayor, Sheriffes* and *Aldermen* hanged: While the World indureth, after that there shall be no more *Kings* or *Queens* in England, but three *Lords* or *Governors* shall rule the Nation.

*This prediction was in part fulfilled, when our Army beleeged York: All the Aldermen being at the Parliaments mercy.*

*Sixt Prophecy.*

Accurst in E. (*viz. Queen Elizabeth*, who had no issue) *Normans* heire, *Englands* Crown shall never weare.

All the Kings that have reigned in England, since *William the Conqueror*, who was a Bastard, have descended from his issue; but this Prophet said, there should be an end of his line also, and that his posteritie should faile of enjoying the Crown of England.

Again,

Remember M. D. C. L. X,  
V and I, then near a REX.

*None to write King of England after 1666.*

*Viz.* In 1666. there will be no King here, or pretending to the Crowne of England.

At present the *Scotish* King writes King of *Brittain*; but our *Common-wealth* are in possession; and its a hard matter to beate them out of their Atchievements.

*Seventh Prophecy.*

C. the White King of Brittain's Diadem,  
Shall most unfortunately lose his Realm  
By evill Counsell; and his Kingly head  
And life shall part from body, not in bed.  
His Wife shall flee unto her native Nest,

I

His



His Bearn's both rob'd of honour, meanes and rest.  
 His Sonne, successive to the Crown, shall be  
 Enforced unto forreign parts to flee  
 For ayd, his right and Crowne for to regaine;  
 Many shall promise helpe, yet prove all vaine.  
 And false to him; for thus it is decreed,  
 No King from hence shall rule on this side Tweed.

## Eight Prophecy.

An Irish one, speaking of King James and his issue, hee  
 bursts out,

*Et semen Regis erit mendicum in terra aliena in eternum. viz.* The Off-spring of the King shall be poore,  
 and for ever after live in a strange Country. Then not  
 in England.

So also Merline in an ancient Prophecy of his in *Policronicon*  
 sayth :

His seed shall become sadrelesse in strange land for  
 evermore.

## In another place :

The *Crabb* shall contend with the *Sunne*, and the  
 twelve houses of Heaven shall bewail the absence of  
 the Planets.

From these Prophecies of our owne Countrymen, you see  
 plainly neither corrupted or counterfeited : We conclude,

Here are no more Kings to be expected to reigne in  
 England.

We have much reason to beleve their sayings shall prove  
 true, having evidently before hand knowne all or most of  
 what they have prophesied to have exactly come to passe,  
 even in our owne dayes, and not before : I do neither add or  
 diminish unto them ; I sparingly deliver my own conceptions ;  
 or

the late Kings  
 due to wander  
 ore in other  
 countries.

astrologically.  
 edition of  
 Merlin, con-  
 cerning the ex-  
 piration of  
 Kings.

more Kings  
 England.



or doe I paraphrase upon the *Prophecies*, they are so plain and significant; there is not in any of these any the least mention of this present King of *Scotland*, or is hee called by the name of the *Northern Lion*, or is he designed to be the Man, who shall raise a fift universall *Monarchy* upon the Earth. These are untruths and the fantasies of leud men. I know it will be expected I should say somewhat concerning this *Northern Lion*, who most assuredly shall appeare unto the World, the *Prodromus* whereof was that *Starre*, which appeared 1572. Many Authors or Manuscripts mentioning such a *Lion*, such a *Northern Prince*, or the *Eagle of the North*, the wonderfull *Eagle*, or such a Man that shall in the latter times, or declining age of the World, doe wonderfull Acts in Warre, equaling, if not transcending, all those we read of in preceding Histories, either *Prophane* or *Divine*; but they all unanimously proclaime a short reigne and a violent death, or in his younger yeares; and to say the truth, there is scarce a Prophet or Man of any Nation in *Europe*, who hath been indued with Prophetick spirit, but he in some part of his workes, or other, hath hinted at such a *Person*, *Emperor*, or *King*; nay some have not been wanting to affirme his name, as you may see in the *Chronicles of Magdeburg*, testified by *Carion* in his third Booke:

*Ex sanguine Caroli Caesaris & Regum Gallie Imperator oriatur, Carolus dictus, dominabitur is in tota Europa, per quem & Ecclesie collapsus status reformabitur, & vetus, Imperii gloria restituetur, &c.*

Of the bloud of the *Emperor Charles* the great, and of the *Kings of France* shall arise an *Emperor* named *Charles*, who shall rule imperially in *Europe*, by whom the decayed estate of the Church shall be reformed, and the ancient glory of the Empire again restored; for there shall come a people without an head, and then woe shall be unto Priests: Horrible mutations of

The Star in Cassiopea 1572 the fore-runner of some great Prince.

A short reigne assigned to the Lion of the North.

Some Karolus, others Carolus.

Church restored and reformed by a Charles.

A people without a Head.



all Kingdomes are then at hand; The beast of the *West*, and the *Lion* of the *East* shall beare rule over all the World.

King of Scotland not that Charles.

This in no wayes points out the King of *Scotland*, though his name is *Charles*.

An Archbishop of *Ravenna* prophesied thus of a certain Prince or great Person by the name of a *Lion*.

Padoa.

Woe unto the Citty of Philosophers, woe unto thee *Lombardie*, for thy Towers of joy shall be broken downe; all the Tyrants shall be put out of Gods Church, and there shall be made a generall Conversion to the faith of *Christ* by the great *Lion*.

And the above-named Prophet further saith, that the *Lion-King* should convert other Nations.

Sybilla Eritbraea,

And *Sybilla Eritbraea* saith in an Imperiall Manuscript, that the *Lion-Monarch* shall be made famous unto all, and shall subvert Kingdomes, People and Nations.

Frier Vincent, their Prophecies.

Frier *Vincent* of the Order of *Dominicans*, he speakes of three Armies from the *West*, *East* and *North*, and these to fight together in *Italy*, and that the *Eagle* shall take the Counterfeit King, and all things shall be made obedient unto him, and there shall be a new Reformation in the World; Woe then to the *Shaven Orders*, viz. of *Monkes* and *Friers*, whose Crownes are shaved.

Northern Eagle, enemy to Monkes.

In order to this Prophecy *Cyrill the Hermite*, will needs have an Emperor of *Germany* to be the man that must trusse up these Priests and Monkes, and do so much harme unto *Rome*: Yet in the end sayth *Abbot Joachim*, when the *Thornes* and *Brambles* are rooted up, viz. the Priests, then saith he, an holy Man shall pacifie the *Eagle*.

*Par la puissance de trois Roys temporels,  
En autre lieu sera mis le saint siege.*

Nostradamus.

There shall three temporall Princes translate the Holy Sea, viz. the Popedome else where. Thus *Nostradamus*, in his 8. Century and 99. *Quadrin*.

There



There shall arise in the last times a Prince, sprung from the Emperor Charles, which shall recover the Land of Promise, and reform the Church, and shall be Emperor of Europe. Thus Ayttinger the German, &c. And no lesse then the same thing is intimated by *Johannes Anatus*, viz. In the latter dayes there shall be great Warres and bloudshed, the furie of the Warres shall last a long time, whole Provinces shall be left naked of Inhabitants, many Citics forsaken of People, the Nobility slaughtered, principall Persons ruined, great changes of Kings, Commonwealths, and Rulers.

The North prevaileth against the South, a learned and eloquent Prince, by little and little, shall attaine the Sovereignty or Empire: There shall be a new King shall surmount all the rest, shall make change of Religion, when he holds the reyne of the Empire, viz. of Germany.

There shall come a time, saith Gamaleo, when the Germans shall chuse one of their owne Princes, whose name shall begin with one of these eight letters, B. C. D. F. G. P. Q. T. and he shall arise out of a certain Highlandish Country of Germany, &c. then shall the thunderbolts of the Bulls of Rome be in no force. And these things shall happen at what time the Popedome shall be translated unto Mentz. Neare unto which time, the Divisions of Christians shall be so great, that the Turk shall overrun a great part of Christendome, all which Divisions do onely prepare matter for that Prince of Germany, who shall both beate Turk, Emperor, and Pope. Now when you see a Sabinian elected Pope, know all these things draw neare to performance, and the desolation of Italy, and of the Roman Church is then at hand; great Divisions there will then be amongst the Cardinals, and seven years after that never any more. For then a generall Conversion shall be made unto the Faith of Christ, by means of the great Lyon. Somewhat neere these times also shall a great Eagle arise, and who shall be able to resist him? having power given him of the most High: He shall carry with him by Conquest three Kingdomes: He shall foyle the Lillies in the Land of Virgo; the Sunne it selfe shall mourne with the Lyon, &c.

Severall Prophecies, which shall be the Northern Lion.

With what letter his name shall begin. The place from whence he shall come. Germany named for this place. Popedome translated when the Roman Chorch shall be destroyed.



Discord of  
the French  
Princes.

the Turk to  
Italy.

the English  
and Venetians  
are in expel-  
ling the Turk,  
and to be  
governed by the  
Turkes.  
Holland, Hol-  
land, Brabant  
scourged.

Venice her  
sad fate.

France threat-  
ned: their Mo-  
narchy to fall.

The discord of the *Western Princes* shall give hopes unto a great Prince of the *East* to conquer them; but the *Eagle* and the *French Cock* at that time shall resist this mighty *Easterne Prince*, having helpe and assistance of the *Lion* of the Sea; by this *Easterne Prince* they meane the *Turk*, and have prophesied, that he shall destroy many Cities of *Italy*, yea and waste *Rome* her selfe; the first letter of this *Eagles* name shall begin with H. or F. I meane of him, who shall overthrow the *Turk*, or the *Easterne Prince* before recited. And there is one *Juvenius Anglicus* foretelleth, that the *English* and the *Venetians*, being in League together, shall unite their Sea-forces, and have a principall hand in overthrowing, vanquishing and chasing the *Turk* out of and from the confines of *Italy*. Yet after that the *Turk* shall take *Venice*; nor shall *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, or *Holland*, escape severall very great inundations of waters, innumerable seditions, slaughters tumults, firings, and desolation of many their principall Cities and Townes, nor shall they be able in the least measure to resist that powerfull enemy, who shall come against them in very short time. And were their civilities unto our *Common-wealth* worth taking notice of, I would informe them of the Nation that must slaughter them, and the year when they shall be butchered.

When I looke upon the fate of the City of *Venice*, I tremble to thinke or foresee, that so noble and so glorious, and ancient a Citie, shall be even quite destroyed by a mercilesse enemy, even by that same fearefull messenger of Gods wrath, who shall overspread all or most of the *Mountainous* parts of *Italy*.

Were I intended to weary my selfe in relating the wooll calamity, which shall in lesse than halfe a Century of yeares before the *French Nation*, I might write a large Volume thereof, and tell them a certaine Prince as religious as a *Turke*, shall overspread that peoples most fruitfull Territories; and all these Wars and desolations will be occasioned by the unruly Nobility, who by their civill dissensions shall occasion the ruine of the *French Monarchy*; and if you will know neare the time of this great mutation, it shall bee, when a certain King, called



called Henry is twice made King, and a Duke of Florence turned Protestant.

*Vide Capitulum.  
Duke of Florence turned Protestant.*

*Rex Franciæ depelletur à suis finibus à propriis subditis, excercebit enim in eos tyrannidem in gentem & contra Ecclesiam Christi, instigatus ab Episcopis & Pontificibus, qui proditoriè apertâ pecuniâ oppugnati eum seducent & tradent: ipse vero videbitur hæc facere in gratiam affinium: verum cum fuerit amotus & falsus solus relinquetur in exilio, ab his in quibus erat confisus: in fine autem secundi incursus hoc fiet, sic pendet clipeus in stipite.*

The King of France shall be driven from his owne Coasts and Confines, by his own Subjects; for he will exercise very great Tyranny against his Subjects and the Church of Christ, being instigated or stirred up thereunto by the Bishops and Romanists, who shall seduce him and betray him trayterously with bribery of Money. But those misdemeanours he doth, shall seeme to be done in favour of his Kinsmen or Allyes. But when he shall be removed, and false Man shall be alone banished, or all alone in Exile, a part from those he confided in, these things shall come to passe upon his second ingresse into the Kingdome.

*King of France driven out of his Kingdome by his owne Subjects.*

The Mahumetans very neer that time shall possesse Venice, and the Northerne Eagle destroy the Monasteries of Germany. Then the greedy Hollander shall enough repent his dissertion and falsehood to the English, when the French and other People besides are embued in the blood of their best and most able Citizens. Whilest the Hollanders continue a People hated of all their neighbours, and though in extreme necessitie, succoured by none, or pittied by any. Such shall the downfall of those industrious but self-ended Christians be.

*Monasteries of Germany destroyed by the Northern Eagle.*

An Eagle shall appeare from the most high Rockes of Germany, accompanied with many fierce Griffons, and shall bend his Forces Eastward; he shall make the Pope to leave Rome, and shall bring confusion to all Italy.

By



By what I have delivered out of many reverend mens Prophecies, I onely evince thus much :

That the late King *Charles* was not the *Lion of the North*; or that his Sonne, the present King of *Scotland* is that *Charles*, or that *Eagle* which the Wise Men of former times Prophefied of; or that he shall act either such wonderfull Deeds in War or Peace, as the admirers of *Greibners* false Printed Prophecy would fasten upon him.

To make an end of this Story, I shall conclude with the Prophecie of *Sybilla Tiburtina*, long since made Publique unto the World. Which Prophecie of Hers, tels another manner of Story. Her Prophecie is thus :

*Orietour Sydous in Europa Soupra Iberos ad Magnam Septentrionis domum, &c.*

The *Englsh* of it is thus :

A Starre shall arise in *Europe* over the *Iberions*, towards the great House of the *North*; whose beams shall unexpectedly enlighten the whole World.

This shall be in a most acceptable time; when as mortall men being wearied with War and Armes, shall unanimously be desirous to embrace Peace. Certainly in those times it will be stoutly controverted, who shall be the best Man, or unto whom the greatest Dominion may befall; during a *Vacancie* of a Governour, and whilest there is an *Interregnum* or discontinuance of some Prince. But at length the off-spring of a most ancient Family prevails, and will proceed in a course of War, untill contrary Fortune over-throw him. For even at the same time or near unto the setting of this *Starre*, or dying of the Prince, signified by that *Starre*, a light as ancient as the former shall breake out, burning with more eager flames of War,



Warre, shal enlarge his Dominion unto the Coast of the Antipodes.

But first France must submit to be overcome by this Prince. And Fruttainie shall most humbly in Ships call her selfe at his knees, imploring his assistance.

France overcome.

Italy musing in the meane time at these his high enterprises, wil contribute little ayde unto him.

But even this second great Starre or Prince shall a long time ere expected conclude his dayes, greatly to the sorrow of Mankinde. When this Person is laid in his grave, and after the appearance of many signes of Gods anger, and prodigious Comets, and strange Apparitions in the Ayre: Little safety wil be amongst mortal men in any place, untill the firmament of Heaven with its Creatures, and the Planets in their contrary motions shall vanish away.

Death of the great Prince or glorious Starre.

One Orbe shall contend with another; the fixed Stars shall in motion run faster than the wandring Planets; the Seas shall rise level with the Mountaines.

Nobles destroyed.

Civill wars amongst the Commons.

In a word, night, destruction, ruine, calamity and eternal darknesse shal conclude all these miseries.

Here we see this Sybill very long since Prophefied of a Northerne Starre or Prince that should arise in Europe, and doe famous Acts; and he to be borne very farre Northward, neere the Iberians; but concludes him, or tells you his end shall be sad and woful. This Starre or Prince shal no sooner be dead, but another Heroicke Prince shall in blood with the former appeares, he also dyes untimely in his youth. Unto this last Man, if he who writes himselfe King of great Britaine, shall apply and supplicate for assistance (as Sybilla saith he must) he himselfe or this King or any King of Scotland, cannot then be this great Man in expectation; or greater then Charles the great. Besides here is a place named from whence he shall either personally come, or whence he shall first appeare, viz. neere the Iberians, or very far Northward.

A great Prince to be borne near Iberia.

A second great Prince dies untimely.

The intention of the Author in this discourse.

It hath been the onely labour of this Discourse al along,

K

to



Present King  
of Scots not  
Charles the  
Great.

to manifest unto this Nation, first, that the present King of Scotland is not that Great Charles intended in Grebner, or any other Prophecy extant either in Manuscript or in Print.

Secondly, we have shewed from the writings of very famous men, of what Nation the Great Charles, or Lyon of the North shall be, or Native of.

Thirdly, we have examined the Prophecies, both of the Scottish, Welch, and English Prophets, and from their Writings have discovered,

England to  
have no more  
Kings.

Parliament  
not to be over-  
come by Scots.

That ENGLAND shall no more be Governed by KINGS, or that this Parliament shall be subdued by any of the Issue or Race of the late King.

Fourthly, we have in severall places delivered many assured Predictions concerning the changes and alterations of the most eminent People, Cities, Nations and Kingdomes of Europe.

And now lastly, we doe deliver one other very ancient Prophecy concerning the latter times, and that concerneth Europe in Generall. Afterwards we plainly manifest the quality or kinds of such Actions as shall happen Monthly in that very year before the great and admirable Grand Catastrophe of this World; as a warning unto those whose eyes God hath opened with clear manifestations of his spirituall Visions.

### An auncient SAXON Prophecie of the last Times.

IN the Northerne parts of the World there is scituate a Forrest Trianglewise, invironed with a Wall of Brasse; from the which Forrest shall flye a fortunate Fowle, that shall swim even to the Borders of Africa, and there light upon a Golden Tree, from whence he shall pull three branches of Gold, and so triumphantly returne unto the Forrest againe; at which there shall



shall an *Eagle*, that builds her nest upon a *Golden steeple*, very much repine, and therefore send forth many secret fires to burne and wast the said *Forrest*; but every secret fire how great soever intended shall be quenched and quite extinguished, before the *Blaze* be kindled; many *Princes* of the *Earth* shall seek by *Policy* to hunt therein, but at the *Gates* thereof shall suffer a great repulse; so fortunate and fruitfull shall this *Forrest* be, and invincible her *Towers* of *Brasse*, that all the *Kingdomes* of the *Earth* shall admire her fortitude, and grace her with the title of the blessed *Paradise*, which God gave *Adam* at the worlds Creation.

An Eagle on the top of a Golden steeple.

After this the *Sea* shall be mightier then the *Land*, for therein the *Corners* of the *World* shall meet and fight a terrible battle, wherein a mighty man shall be overthrowne.

The Sea greater then the Land. A Sea Fight.

In the *West* shall lurke a bloody *Serpent* in a *Denn*, which hath not seen the *Light* this many years, but yet this *Serpent* shall have many stings, which shall stretch into all the *Corners* of *Europe*, and be annoyance unto the whole *State* of *Christendome*; then from the *North* part shall come a *Dragon*, that shall breake out the *Serpents* teeth, and pluck forth his stings, that he shall neither bite or sting, yet shall the *Serpent* keepe his *Denn*, and receive succour from the *Eagle* in the *Golden steeple*.

Dragon of the North.

In the *South* shall live a *Wolfe* of the *Commons blood*, and gnash downe *Townes* into his thirsty *Throat*, but in the midst of his bloody banquet, he shall choake himselfe and dye; Out of the *East* shall come a dismal black *Dogg*, that like a *Theefe* by night shall enter *Germany*, in which enterprise he shall lose one of his limbs, and so depart with such a yelping sound, as that upon the noyse thereof the limits of *Africa* and *Asia* shall quake.

Wolfe of the South.

Germany threatened.

This *Dogg* shall afterward forsake his Master, and chuse him a new Man, whereby the *Scripture* shall be fulfilled. This *Dogg* shall signifie the *Turk*, which shall forsake his *Mahomet*, and chuse unto him the name of a *Christian*, which is a signe the day of *Doom* is at hand, when all the *Earth* is subject unto one God, or that all people acknowledge one onely God.

Turke to forsake Mahomet



France in  
danger.  
Spaine also.  
Rome also.

The Flower de luce and France shall live long at variance, but at the length agree. The bowels of Spaine shall be split in sunder, and divided for want of Government, in those dayes when the golden steeple shall be consumed with fire, even then the seaven headed City, now more brave then Jerusalem, shall be a place more desolate then Jerusalem; then shall the cleare Word spring forth and flourish through the World, which never shall be taken away.

White Dove.

After this shall a milke white Dove be lifted up to honour with two golden Lyons, and receive a Crowne of gold; but after all these things the end of the World shall approach, and there shall be heavy and pittiful dayes, with much Warres and other alterations of the World, &c. and not long after universal peace, &c.

Saxon Prophecie.

This Prophecy following was found by chance in a wast Paper, wherein was wrapped a paire of Gloves, that a Man bought upon the Exchange, written in an old Saxon hand in red letters above threescore yeares agoe.

*Draco maximus & fidelis potentissimo brachio amulos  
Preditores exterminabit, terram superbia inculcabit,  
Galliam etiam comprimet, multa regna in viset, tota vita  
victoriosus erit, & tandem cum Rege ut Caesar venera-  
bitur.*

A great  
Dragon.

A great and faithfull Dragon shall banish by his most powerfull Arme envious Traitors, in his pride he shall enter by force their Land, he shall oppresse France, he shall visit many Kingdomes, all his life he shall be victorious, and at length with the King shall be saluted as Caesar or Emperor.

I thought good also though out of order, here to repeat Mr. Williams his Prophecy, about the fourteenth yeare of King James, in regard of the strangeness of it.

Mr.



Mr. Williams his Propheſie about the fourteenth yeare of King James.

Chriſt went to Court ſome ſeven years ſince,  
and there he left his Aſſe.

The Courtiers Kickt him out of doores,  
becauſe there was no graſſe.

The Eaſt went mourning ever ſince,  
And thus I heard him I praye:

Although there was no graſſe at Court,  
they might have given me Hay.

But ſixteen hundred fourty one,  
Who ere ſhall live that day,  
Nothing ſhall ſee within that Court,  
Int onely Graſſe and Hay.

And then you may be ſure,  
The yeare that next enſues,  
One ſilly Aſſe ſhall be more worth,  
Then all the Horſe ith' Mewes.

Some conclude it thus.

The time ſhall come, when onely men ſhall ſee  
nothing at Court, but onely graſſe ſhall be.

But now of late, my Mr. told me that time ſhall not be  
untill 1643. the firſt day of September.

Let him that ſo deſpiſe this Aſſe, this Aſſes words remember.  
And if not then, before the miſt of March enſues,  
he will not give his Aſſe, for all the Horſe ith' Muſe.

Written by Sir James Oxenden, a Knight in Kent, with his  
owne hand, in a Book the yeare aforeſaid, and a Coppy  
thereof ſent lately to Mr. B.

Though it  
thing to  
purpose in  
yet I held  
unfit to re

In 1642.  
King had  
Horſe in t  
Mewes.



Divers Gentlemen then Courtiers remember this Prophecy, then contemned as likely never to come to passe. This *Williams* abovesaid was Executed at *Charing crosse*, for saying, that King *James* his escape from the powder treason, was not a preservation, but a reservation for a worse turne.

Have a little patience to read the following Prophecy, delivered long since in *Saxon* metre.

Dragon Hoord that hill so high,  
The mettle mold that there doth lye,  
Is able for to ran some home a Prince,  
To find it out goe get thee hence,  
If thou wilt learne how for to know  
The hill wherin this Mettle doth grow,  
Mark my words, I have good skill,  
And Ile teach thee to know the Hill.  
In great Brittain there it is,  
On Malvern hill withouten mis.  
Go to the top, marke well the taylor,  
Let three points pas, t'wil not prevayle,  
But measure it truely with a line,  
And keep it duly in thy mind.  
And thou shalt find it fall as right,  
As Moon and Stars do serve the night,  
If thou do hap to find that grownd,  
Tell it not for many a pound.  
But dig & delve, and get thee healib,  
And lay up daily Worldly wealth. Calidon Martyn Silvery.

The certaine yeare of these monethly Preditions is not to be revealed, but such there will be in that great yeare before the wonderfull Catastrophe of this world shall happen.

JANUARY.

A showre of blood shall raine continually for one howres space,

se Hills be  
Worcester-

wonderfull  
re of the  
ld.



space, in one Land of Europe, that Region or People thereof shall first come to destruction.

FEBRUARY.

All Nations troubled with rumors of Warres, every Region preparing Armies, and mustering men, traffique generally prohibited by Land and by Sea, every Country enforced to live of their owne stock and commodities.

Quere: What will become of Scotland then?

MARCH.

The main Sea shall hugely swell with mighty tempests and winds, so that the Sea-banks in many places shall overflow their accustomed bounds, inundations universally, or in every Country; one Island shall be quite overflowne with the Sea, where the double Crosse hath Government, the finnes of the Prince or Rulers thereof being so extreame high against the Majesty of God.

Holland.  
Zealand.

APRIL.

A terrible Sea fight, such as hath not been before, occasioning the water to looke more red than the red Sea, the water all turn'd to blood: England thou wilt have a share in this fight, God of his great goodnesse make thee victorious; after a hard fight thou shalt overcome.

England  
victorious.

MAY.

War and bloodshed over all the Earth, one Nation shall send so many men to the Warres, that it shall for a time even be desolate of men, so that twelve Women shall be glad of one Man: Nay hardly procure one young Man for them all.

Twelve women  
glad of one  
Man.

JUNE.

In the Eastern parts of the World, a whole Nation shall fight a great battle in a wrong cause, and defend an evill Man; but the vengeance of God will raine downe a showre of fire from the throne of Heaven, and consume that Army wholly with

Fire from  
Heaven.



with all their wealth and treasures; even as they lodge in their Tents, &c.

## JULY.

a drought  
want of  
r.

So great a drought, so great want of water will appeare, that multitudes of people shall dye in many places, for meer want of Water; Soldiers shall not be able for heat to carry their Armes; the Earth shall be so dry and so parched with the Sunne his hot beames, it shall yield no fruit to feede Cattle.

## AUGUST.

quality  
gués.

some flies.

Great Plagues and Mortality will cover the whole face of the Earth, and so destroy Man-kind, that there will not be sufficient Labourers to get in Harvest, or the fruits of the Earth; in this Month such swarmes of Noy some fowles and flies shall come from the East, as they shal devour the Corne on the ground, the fruit on Trees, that all shal be barren. Men living in those times and in this Month, shal have more sorrow and more woes, and more famine, and distresse, then was in Jerusalem, when Titus besieged it.

## SEPTEMBER.

Earth  
poisoned.

The season of this Month will be so unnatural, and the Earth so unfit for tillage, that all manner of Cattle will rot on the ground, which will breed such store of flies and vermine, that the Earth wil be empoysoned, and receive no Fruit to increase.

## OCTOBER.

trib of  
me.

A general famine and dearth of Corn, will overspread most Nations of Europe, so that the Child shal sterve at her Mothers breast, the Mother having no food to nourish her selfe or Child.

## NOVEMBER.

great Con-  
quer appears.

One appears suddenly and unexpectedly a great Conqueror, the



the World filled with the fame of this Man, who suddenly,  
like *Augustus*, gives peace unto the whole Earth.

DECEMBER.

All Warres end, Religion truly preached universally over  
the World, a generall Peace, no more treason or Rebellion; not  
long after the Trumpet sounds, and *Christ* appears.

The late *King* being the principall occasion of our  
whole Discourse, I thought to leave unto posterity  
some Characters, of his Life and Actions as follow:  
Not vulgarly knowne.

L SEVE-





SEVERAL  
OBSERVATIONS  
upon the LIFE and DEATH  
of CHARLES late KING of  
ENGLAND.

CHARLES STUART, late King of England, was borne at *Dumferlin* in Scotland, about fittene miles from *Edenburgh*, 19 Novemb, 1600; he lived 48. years, and about 72. days: he died in the beginning of his Climacterical year, fatall many times where killing directions in the Nativity threaten. Several Characters are given of him; some do too much magnifie him, others as much vilifie him: He was well educated by his Father under careful *Tutors*, men of great knowledge in all manner of qualities, fit for education of *Princes*; and came to the Crowne being aged 24. years and about 4. months, even in the flower of his age; of his infancy we have little to mention, onely he was noted to be very wilful and obstinate by *Queene Ann* his Mother, and some others who then were about him; his Mother being told he was very sick and like to dye, said, He would not then dye, or at that time, but live to be the ruine of himselfe, and the occasion of the losse of his three *Kingdomes*, by his too much wilfulnesse: A sad prediction from a Mother, who most intirely loved him, but it proved very true in the sequel. Some affirme shee had that foresight of his condition from a stranger, who had not onely great judgement in Nativities,

ied: in a Cl-  
aftericall  
are.

ll educated  
his youth.

ted to be  
llfull.  
is Mother Q-  
in her pre-  
e of him.



*Observations on the Life and Death, &c.* 75

vities, but in the more secret learning; others that one *English* a *Scot* informed her thereof first. *Queene Ann* may be thought to have the spirit of *Prophecy* in judging so rightly on her Son and Daughter; for she so much scorned and undervalued the *Palsgrave* for a Husband unto the Lady *Elizabeth*, that in most of her language after and before the marriage, she would call her *Goodwife Palsgrave*, a name and title shee thought good enough for any Woman should marry that dul and unfortunate Man; and indeed her feares and predictions proved most true. The old *Scotish* Lady his Nurse was used to affirme as much, and that he was of a very evil nature even in his infancy; and the Lady, who after tooke charge of him, cannot deny it, but that he was beyond measure wilfull, and unthankful; Yet while he was young, he followed his Booke seriously, which his elder brother *Prince Henry* could not indure, and therefore *King James* would frequently blame *Prince Henry* with the neglect of his Booke, and tell him how his Brother *Charles* followed it; whereupon the *Prince* would reply, when that he himselfe should be King, he would make his Brother *Charles* *Archbishop of Canterbury*. And to speake truly of him, he had many singular parts in nature; he was an excellent Horseman, would shoot well at a marke, had singular skil in Limming and Pictures, a good Mathematician, not unskillful in Musicke, wel read in Divinity, excellently in History, and no lesse in the *Lawes* and *Statutes* of this Nation; he had a quick and sharpe conception, would write his mind singularly well, and in good language and stile, onely he loved long *Parentthesis*; he would apprehend a matter in difference betwixt party and party, with great readinesse, and methodise a long matter, or Contract it in few lines; in so much as I have heard *Sir Robert Holborne* oft say, He had a quicker conception, and would sooner understand a Case in *Law*, or with more sharpnesse drive a matter unto a head, than any of his privy Councell; insomuch, that when the King was not at the Councell Table, *Sir Robert* never cared to be there. He had also amongst other his special Gifts, the Gift of Patience, insomuch, that if any offered him a long discourse or speech, he

*Queen Ann of the Palsgrave*

*Charles learn his Booke well*

*Many good parts in the King.*

*Sir Robert Holborne of the King*



would with much patience, and without any interruption or distaste, heare a speech or story out at length; but then he would expect the same civility from others. He was a great admirer of his Queen (if he dissembled not) very uxorious, seldom denying her any request, and for her sake was very civil to the old Queen of France her Mother; the height of his affection unto the Queen, fully you may perceive in those transcendent expressions of his, in Letters sent unto her, the Copies whereof were intercepted at *Naseby*; and since Printed; his conclusion being alwayes:

Thine Eternally,  
or, Farewell Deare heart:

He communicated his weightiest & most private designs unto her, nay there was very little of any moment, but she was advised with concerning it; and yet, what reason the Queen knew to the contrary, I could not learne, but she more then once twit him in the teeth with dissembling, &c. A quality which indeed he was as sufficiently Master of as any Man living, and which questionlesse he had partly from his Father, and partly from the *Climat* he was borne in, viz. *Scotland*. An indulgent Father, carefull, if not too too Covetous to have provided Patrimonies for his Children; for he would often say, when some beggerly Courtier propounded a *Monopoly* or *Project* unto him, affirming it would produce unto his Coffers so many thousand pounds a yeare, or much increase his revenue; he would presently send for the *Judges*, or some of his *Councell* at *Law*, and if they affirmed and consented he might by *Law* grant the thing desired, he often would say, he knew no reason, but that he might grant the matter in question, sith the thing it selfe was just and lawfull, for he had many Children to provide for. Before the Warres he was a great enemy to bloodshed or willfull murder, insomuch, that when one *Stamford* had in an insurrection in *Fleetstreet* killed a man, he could by no meanes be drawne to signe a pardon unto him, though *Stamford* had been *Buckingham's* favorite and Countryman, and very great intercession had been made unto him for his pardon. Where he once really affected, he

was

great lover  
of the Queen.

His Letters to  
the Queene.

He thought  
in a dissem-  
bler.

provident fa-  
ther for his  
children.

an enemy to  
blood before  
the Wars.



was ever a perfect friend; witnesse his continuance of affection unto all *Buckingham's* friends after his death, yea untill his owne last decay of fortune. He was a great lover, if not too much, of the *Clergy*, and highly advanced them, in so much as under him they grew first insolent, and then saucy; and indeed his indulgence unto them did in part procure unto himselfe the peoples hate. Whether his indulgence unto the *Clergy*, proceeded from a religious affection rather to advance the wayes of righteousness or Gods cause, then his owne private delignes, it hath been by many controverted; but by judicious men adjudged, that his owne *Selfe-ends* were therein more sought after then propagating the *Gospel*; so that he served himselfe by pretending to advance the *Clergy*: He erred extreemly in this one businesse, when divers godly Christians in *Norfolke* delivered him a Petition against the Tyrant *Wrenn* their Bishop, he sent for *Wrenn*, and bad him answer it. Novelties in Doctrine he hated as much as in Ceremony. He loved not greatly the ancient *Nobility* or *Gentry* of this Nation, but did rather prefer *Creatures* of his owne or Fathers making. How much he loved any of the *Nobility* or *Gentry*, but for his owne ends, he made it plainly appeare at *Oxford*, where he procured sundry of the *English Nobles*, and many *Gentlemen* Members of the *House of Commons*, to recede from the *Parliament* at *Westminster*, and convene at *Oxford* where himselfe was; and after, that this Mock *Parliament* to satisfie his desire had convened and assembled, done what they could, and thereby engaged their persons and Estates for him, yet because they would not in all things comply with his tyrannicall humor, in a letter of his unto the *Queen*, he complains of them unto her, and said, he was so troubled with a *Mungrell Parliament*, he could doe nothing, &c. This scornfull Epithite or Badge of disgrace, was all the reward any of those unfortunate *Gentlemen* had from him; but it was just they should be so paid their wages, that in so trayterous a way deserted the *Parliament* at *Westminster*, which sits to this day, &c. He cared not much for the *Common-Law*, or very much for the *Long Gowne* men; he learned that disaffection of his from

A perfect friend  
where he took

Ruined by his  
love to the  
Clergy.

Bishop Wrenn  
a pestilent fellow.

The King abuses  
the Nobles

Loved not the  
Law.



Cared not for  
the people.

His love or  
hate to the  
Citizens.

Likely to prove  
a Tyrant.

Rupert a  
young Tyrant.

Defect in the  
Kings speech.

his Father *Jemmy*, who could not indure the Lord Chief Justice *Cook*, because he ever said the *Prerogative* was bounded by *Law*, and was limitable; but that excellent *Patriot* was wonned for his deare affection to his Country, by *Egerton* the *Chancelour*, who maintained the contrary, and was worthily as well rewarded by the old *Scot* for his labour, *Jemmy* taking the great Seale from him before he was dead, yea in a disgraceful manner. The *Commonalty* of *England* he neither cared for, took much notice of, or much disrespected, holding this opinion onely, because he was *their King*, they ought in duty to serve him. The *Citizens* of *London* though they much courted him with their flatteries and large gifts, and in his latest extremities releevd him with considerable sums of money, yea even at *Oxford* in Soape Barrels, yet he slighted them, thought them ever too rich, and intended for them a severe revenge; had he ever mastered the *Parliament*, he was advised, by one I well knew, to have demolished halfe the City; what he would have done had he been *victorious*, *God knows*: He would often say, it was the *Nursery* of the present Rebellion, for so he called the Wars, &c. and that the body of the City was too large for the head; I have heard it from the mouths of many very worthy *Gentlemen*, whose hap it was to serve him in the late Wars, that they did beleieve, had he, viz. the King, by *Armes* conquered this *Parliament*, he would have proved the greatest Tyrant the *English* Nation ever had to rule over them, and therefore they did stil pray for a reconciliation betwixt *Parliament* and *Him*, but could never indure to heare he should conquer our *Armies*, &c. And so much in a manner dropt out from the mouth of *Rupert*, who giving command for executing some things contrary to the *Laws*, and being acquainted with his mistake, Tush quoth he, we will have no more *Law* in *England* henceforward but the *Sword*. He had a natural imperfection in his Speech, at sometimes could hardly get out a word, yet at other times he would speake freely and articutlaly; as the first day of his comming before the *High Court of Justice*, where casually I heard him, there he stammered nothing at all, but spoke very distinctly with much



much courage and magnanimity. As a Man he had his imperfections, for he was very covetous and gripple, and sparing of his treasure (qualities nothing commendable in a King) and if at any time liberall, it was rather to the undeserving or boysterous fellows then well meriting; by how much the more humbly any made their adresses unto him, by so much the more was he imperious, lofty, and at a distance with them; whereupon it most an end happened, that the *impudent* and *bold* were rewarded, and the *vertuous* slighted, which imperfection of his inforced a bold spirited Courtier to say, there was no way to get any Boon from him, but by impudence and *Cajoling* him with unbecoming language. Yet he himselfe was never obscene in his speech, or affected it in others. I have onely met with or taken notice of two passages, which argue him guilty of unbecoming language: first, in all or most of his Letters unto the Queen, he tearmes the *Parliament Rebels*, though they were lawtully convened, and not dissolved or to be dissolved without their owne consent; but time and their *Victories* acquainted him with more civill language, and taught him to style them a *Parliament*. In another Letter of his unto her, he calls the Lord Generall *Fairfax* who was then the *Parliaments* Generall, their *Brutish* Generall; a most uncivill Terme and Epithite to bestow upon so brave a Man, so civill, so valiant, and so much a *Gentleman* as *Fairfax* was and is; assuredly the *Progenitors* of the Lord *Fairfax* were *Gentlemen*, and of good estates, then and at what time the *Ancestors* of the *Stuarts*, were but poore *Stuarts* unto a Family in *Scotland*; and what a preferment it is now, or was some three hundred years since to be *Bailiffe* or *Steward* unto a *Scottish* Family, let the whole World judge, for this was the true originall of the rise and growth of the family of *Stuarts*, and no other, though since by marriage they came to be *Kings* of *Scotland* (as their owne *Chronicles* relate) Hee did not greatly Court the Ladies, nor had he a lavish affection unto many; he was manly and well fitted for Venerious sports, yet rarely frequented illicite Beds; I doe not heare of above one or two naturall Children he had, or left behind him. He had exquisite judgment.

He was covetous.

Rewarded the vicious.

Called the Parliament Rebels.

Abuses the Lord Fairfax.

Rise of the Family of the Stuarts.



Judging in  
Phylognomy.

A selfe-ended  
Man.

Ill Characters  
of him.

An uncertaine  
Prince.

His feares of a  
Parliament.

Wants a Trien-  
niall Parlia-  
ment.

ment by the eye and *Physiognomy*, to discover the vertuous from the wanton: he honored the veruious, and was very shy and choise in wandring those wayes, and when he did it, it was with much cautionnelle and secrecy; nor did he prostitute his affection, but unto those of exquisite persons or parts; and this the Queene well knew; nor did she winke at it. Hee had much of *Selfe-ends* in all that he did, and a most difficult thing it was to hold him close to his owne promise or word; he was apt to recede unlesse something therein appeared compliable, either unto his owne will, profit or judgement; so that some foraigne Princes bestowed on him the Character of a most false Prince, and one that never kept his word unlesse for his owne advantage. Had his judgment been as sound as his conception was quick and nimble, he had been a most accomplished *Gentleman*; and though in most dangerous results and extraordinary serious consultations and very materiall, either for State or *Common wealth*, he would himselfe give most solid advise and sound reasons, why such or such a thing should be so, or not so; yet was he most easily withdrawne from his owne most wholesome and sound advise or resolutions, and with as much facility drawne on inclined to embrace a farre more unsafe and nothing so wholesome a Counsell. He would argue *Logically*, and frame his arguments *Artificially*; yet never almost had the happinesse to conclude or drive on a designe in his owne sence, but was ever baffled by meaner capacities. He feared nothing in this World, or diddained any thing more then the Convention of a *Parliament*, the very name was a *Buggbeare* unto him; he was ever refractory against the summoning of a Parliament, and as willingly would embrace an opportunity to break it off; this his averfenesse being will knowne to some grave Members, they contrived at last by wit and the necessity of the times, that his hands were fast tyed up in granting a *Trienniall* sitting, or a perpetuity as it were unto this present *Parliament*, a thing he oft blamed himselfe for subscribing unto, and as oft those who importuned him thereunto. And therefore I wonder at that passage of his (if it was his, which I doubt of) in that Book published



published under his name and called his Portraiture, wherein he maintaines this Parliament was called as much by his owne choyce and inclination, as advise of others; whereas it is manifestly knowne even unto all, it was onely necessity and the importunity of the *English*, who would not fight with the *Scotts*, and this onely cause was it which gave occasion for calling of this Parliament: The *Scotts* at that present being possessed of *Newcastle*: For the booke it selfe, it maintaines so many Contradictions unto those things manifested by his owne Letters under his owne hands unto the *Queen*, that I conceive the most part of it *Apocrypha*; the *Meditations* or *Psalms* wholly were added by others; some loose Papers he had, I do well know, but they were nothing so well methodised, but rather Papers intended after for the Presse, or as it were a *Memoriall* or *Diary*, then such a well couched piece and to so little purpose. But it is answered by the learned *Milton*. He was seldome in the times of War, seen to be sorrowfull for the slaughter of his People or Soldiers, or indeed any thing else, whether by nature or custome his heart was hardened, I leave for others to judge. When unfortunately the Parliament had lost some of their men in the *VVest* at *Marlborough*, and the *Devizes*, and they brought in a miserable condition without hose or shoes, or scarce cloths, into *Oxford* as a Triumph, he was content to be a Spectator of their calamities, but gave neither order for their reliefe, or commands for ease of their sufferings, nay it was noted by some there present, he rejoyced in their sad affliction: So afterwards, when *Hambden* was wounded, or neer that time in *Buckinghamshire*, it happened a very valiant Souldier of the Parliaments side to be taken, stript stark naked, his body being shot in many places, & his shoulder broke, this poor soul in this condition and pickle, was set on a poor leane Jade, and brought as a triumph before the King, where he stood accompanied with many Nobles; it would have pittied any ones heart, to have heard how this poor man was reviled and upbraided by lewd people, even as he passed close by the Kings presence, who neither pitied the man, rebuked the unruly people, or gave order

The King necessitated to call this Parliament

The late Booke under the Kings name, forged, not his.

Not sorrowfull for the slaughter of his people

Two examples thereof.

A story of a Parliament Souldier abused.



Great courage  
of the Soldier  
even just before  
his death.

The King hard  
hearted.

Temperate in  
his diet.

Sober in his  
apparell.

Not very vici-  
ous, nor verin-  
ous.

Built the  
Royall So-  
veraigne.

His wife saying  
about the  
Ship.

for cure of his wounds; but *God* cur'd the soldier instantly, for he died ere he was 40. paces from the Kings presence, and notwithstanding the misery of the man, and sharpnesse of his wounds, yet was the greatnesse of his spirit and courage so undaunted, that he rode very upright upon the poore jade, nothing danted either at his owne present condition, or presence of the King; it was observed, that a lewd woman, as he past by, calling him *Rebell*, he onely lookt sternly at her, and said, *you Whore*; some Nobles seeing the hard heartednesse of the King upon this sad accident, and how little he valued those who either fought for or against him, upon this meere occasion, deserted him, and came for *London*, &c.

Even the looks and gestures of *Princes* are observed you may see, & several either good or ill Construtions grounded thereon. He was observed in his diet to feed heartily, and would drink Wine at meales freely, but not in excessse; He was rather violent than moderate in exercises, when he walked on foot, he rather trotted then paced, he went so fast. He was nothing at all given to luxury, was extream sober both in his food and apparell, in the latter whereof he might rather be said to goe cleanly and neat, then gaudy or riotously; and as to the former, he rather loved sober, full and substantiall dishes, than *Kickshawes*, which the *Extravagant Nobles* feed for their wantonnesse sake; though many times ere they are satisfied with curiosities in diet, their estates lye pawned for them. In the general he was not vicious, and yet who ere shall say he was vertuous, extremely erres, he was a Medly betwixt vertue and vice: He was magnificent in so ne measure, and was the onely cause of the building that miracle of Ships called the *Royall Sovereigne*, and when some of his Nobles acquainted him with the vast charge thereof, he replied, why should not he be admitted to build that Ship for his owne pleasure, and which might be upon occasion usefull for service of the *Kingdomes*, as well as some Nobles prodigally spent their *Patrimony* in riotous and ungodly courses, nothing either for their Credits or reputations, or any way beneficiall to the *Kingdome*. It was wisely said of him at that time, Every

man.



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man had his proper vanity, and that was his, if the people accounted it so. He was ill thought of by many, especially the Puritans then so called, for suffering the Chappell at Somerset-house, to be built for the Queen, where Masse was publicly said: Yet was he no Papist or favored any of their Tenents, nor do I remember any such thing was ever objected against him: My selfe was once there to gaze, whilst the Priest was at high Mass, the Sexton and others thrust me out very uncivilly, for which I protested never to come there again.

*Chappell at  
Somerset-  
house.*

The Actions of Kings and Princes are lookt upon with many eyes, whereof some ever prove either squint or purblind: So long as we live in this world, our conversation cannot be with Saints, but with the Sons of Adam, who ever smell of some corruptions. Many also have blamed him for writing unto the Pope, when he was in Spaine; others think ill of him for the many Reprieves he gave unto seminary Priests, and Mr. Prinn sweats to purpose in aggravating his offence thereby. Why he might not as well in a civil way write unto the Pope, as write and send his Embassador to the great Turk, I know not; & for his mercy to those Priests, who had not occasioned Rebellion in his Dominions, truly charity bids me to make rather a good than ill Construction. And were not the Common-Law of this Nation more in force then that Canon of Scripture, those things could not be justified, putting men to death for Religion, or taking Orders beyond Sea, &c.

*The King not  
blame able for  
writing to the  
Pope.*

He was ambitious and disdained in his youth to match with any of the English Ladies, and therefore upon hopes of a marriage with the present King of Spaines Sister, Monday the 17<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1622. he set forward for Spain, went first into France, and from thence with his high thoughts passed the Mountaines; neither had he successe in the marriage desired, or did he get honour by that journey; although most magnificently entertained in Spaine, some private disgusts happened there and in that voyage, insomuch as he never, after his returne into England, much cared for the Spaniard, which he made publicly knowne in severall years of his reigne: He was accompanied to Spain with the Duke of Buckingham, one

*Ambitious, see  
forward for  
Spaine, no ho-  
nour by that  
Journey.*



Buckingham  
his favorite.

Kings journey  
conjured.

King James  
sleabh.  
Plague in Lon-  
don.

The Queenes  
comming over.

The King  
married.

whom formerly he extreemly hated, but after that journey as extreemly fancied, being his onely great favorite. People generally were nothing satisfied with that his journey undertaken so rashly; yet many sober men judged very well of the marriage it selfe, and these did publicly averre, the *Spaniard* was rich, and a brave man, would not be troublesome unto us with unnecessary visits, would ever bring gold in his pockets; was a people, with whom the *English* Merchants had a great and rich Trade, and with whose naturall conditions the *English* did pretty well sympathize; and for the *Infantas* strictnesse in the *romane Religion*, there was by many prudent men very little question made, that it would produce any ill to this *Nation*, which now had been *Protestant* above 60. years; & they did also consider that the *Prince* was very surely grounded in his own *Protestant* faith, and that the *common Law* would well provide for the multiplicity of *Priests*, who might presume to come upon her account. The 27. of *March*, being Sunday 1625. King *James* died. All that whole yeare a most furious plague afflicted the City of *London*, there dying above fifty thousand people, amongst those, whose misfortune it was to abide in the City, during that pestilent Contagion, my selfe was one, and therein beheld Gods great mercy unto me, being nothing at any time visited, though my conversation was daily with the infected: And I doe well remember this accident, that going in *July* 1625. about halfe an houre after six in the morning to *St. Antholines Church*, I met onely three persons in the way and no more, from my house over against *Strand-bridge*, till I came there, so few people were then alive, and the streets so unfrequented.

In *June*, 1625. *Marie*, daughter of *Henry the fourth*, King of *France*, came over, and was married to the King the same Month: Severall Constructions were made upon this Marriage with *France*, & many disputations in private were had, whether she or the *Infanta* might have been better for this Nation, however the *Parliament*, in regard of the sicknesse, was translated to *Oxford* 1. *August*, 1625. and the 12. of the same dissolved; there are two maine reasons given for its dissolution,



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lution, one was, because the Duke of Buckingham his owne favorite, should not be questioned concerning King James death; and the second was, his Majesty made severall propositions unto the people, which they would not consent unto: That King James was really and absolutely poisoned by a Plaster, applied by Buckinghams Mother unto King James his Stomack was evidently proved before a Committee: but whether Buckingham himselſe, or the late King, was guilty either in the knowledge of or application of the Plaster, I could never learne, many feared the King did know of it, and they gave this reason; because when the Parliament did order to question Buckingham for it, and had prepared their Charge or Articles, to present against him in the House of Lords, and to accuse him thereof, His Majesty, contrary to all expectation, and as in affront of both Houses, and in the Upper-house, when the Articles came up, gave Buckingham his hand to kis, carried him away with him, &c. This Action lost him the present Parliaments affections; even the most sober of his friends held him very much overseen to deny a Parliament justice in any matter whatsoever, but in matter of poyson, and the party poysoned being his Father, in that to prohibit a due course or a legall proceeding against the party suspected, it was to deny Justice with a refractory hand. But at that time he was lusty and young, and in his infancy of Convening Parliaments, thought to make himselſe sure ever after, or to master the Commons of England. There is no pen, how able soever, can take off the blemish that will ever hang on him, for falling out with his Parliament, because they questioned, how and by what means his Father came to his death.

The second of February 1625. he was Crowned at Westminster, William Laud altered the old Coronation Oath, & framed an other new, and in March following was a Parliament again summoned, and therein Mountague questioned for Popish & Arminian Tenents; and Buckingham was againe also put to it by the Commons. In time of this Parliament he sent for the Bishops, & blamed their backwardnesse for that they did not informe him, how he might promote the cause of the Church, indeed,

*Reasons of the Parliaments dissolving.*

*King James poisoned by a Plaster.*

*The King refused to question his Fathers death, is therefore suspected guilty himselſe.*

*The King Crowned.*

*A Parliament Mountague questioned.*



The Bishops  
assisting fel-  
lowes.

Buckingham  
and Bristol  
at odds.

Diggs and  
Elliot com-  
mitted.

Parliament  
dissolved.

Tilley over-  
throwes the  
King of Den-  
marke.

Isle of Rebus-  
seffe.

he did well know what fawnings *Jack* most of them were, & how easily he might with hopes of profit winne them to his side, they made up a good part of the *House of Lords* in number; here again the houses of *Parliament* were troubled with *Buckingham* and *Bristol*, who was the wiser man of the two, but had least friends, these framed bills and accused each other of *Treason*; at that time most men pittied *Bristol*, and thought him ill rewarded for all his service in *Spain*, for it was conceived he acted not but according to commission. In this *Parliament* he committed *Sir Dndley Diggs*, and *Sir John Elliot*, Members of the *House of Commons*, because they most rigorously had managed an accusation against *Buckingham*: An high affront it was to the *Parlament*, & a great breach of Priviledge to commit a Member of that *House*, without the *House* consent; that matter was much resented and very ill taken; by those and other his high miscarriages unto both *Houses*, they began to mistrust him, many gave sad conjures of his actions, and thought that in the end he would either have or lose all. *June 15. 1626.* he dissolves the *Parliament*, onely because they should not prosecute *Buckingham*. An argument of sound affection unto his favorite, to hazzard the love of millions onely for him, but a deepe imprudence and high oversight, to slight a whole *Nation* for love onely of one Man, and he but of yesterday, or a new Creature, of but his Fathers meere stamping, and his owne continuing.

It was in *August* this year, that *Tilley* overthrew his Unkle the *King of Denmarke* in a pitch field, how the *King* carried the businesse with his Unkle, or what treasure he promised to supply him with, and did not performe, I know not, sure I am the old *King*, after this fight could never indure our *King*, but would sweare he indeavoured what in him lay to make him lose his *Kingdome*; this I had from the mouth of *Dr. M.* who heard the *King of Denmarke* speake what I write.

In *Anno 1627.* he set forth Men and Ships to the *Isle of Rebusseffe* in *France*, under the conduct of *Buckingham*, we lost our best Men in that scurvy designe, who were no better then butchered by the *French*, through the indiscretion of some that had



had principall command therein; but give me leave before I proceed further: to relate what I had from the mouth of an eminent Collonel, imployed in that successefull expedition, and one of the Council of war, and a sworn enemy to the Duke, Buckingham I well know was extremely blamed about the losse of our men, the day of their retreat unto the Ships: The matter was thus carried, the night before the retreat, the Duke called a Council of War, and there shewed them the necessity of their Retreat the next day, and that himselfe in *Martiall Discipline* being wholly unexperienced, he left the manning of the next dayes *Action* to the ordering of the *Council of Warre*, offering the service of his owne person unto any hazard what ever as farre as any private Soldier. The *Council* committed the manning of their Retreat by a free consent unto old *Sr. William Courtney*, a heavy dull covetous old man, who having been 20. or 30. yeares a private Captaine in *Holland*, was by *Sir Iohn Burrows* meanes made Colonel in that expedition, and *Burrows* being now dead, and *Courtney* the oldest Colonel, it was referred unto him how with safety to bring off our men, but he either through want of judgement or forgetfulness, having not sufficiently provided for security of our Reare, our men were most unfortunately many of them cut in pieces, and had not *Sir Pierce Crosby* with 800. *Irish* made good the Retreat, all our men had been lost; *Courtney* himselfe fell into a Salt-pan in the defeat, and was saved by meanes of his man *Anthonyes*, crying, *O save my Captaine*, but the poor fellow lost his own life, and saved his Masters.

Buckingham excused for our losse of men in the Isle of Re

The truth of that defeat, & who was faulty.

Buckingham his offer.

Courtney the cause of our losse.

Crosby his good service.

Courtney very strangely preserved.

The Kings love to Buckingham.

A Bullet by chance, during their stay in that *Island*, was shot at the said *Courtney*, and he having a piece of Gold, of 21 Shillings price in his Fob, the Bullet light there, bent the Gold, and so he was preserved, *Courtney* at his return shewed me the Gold and told me the story. The King hearing of our losse at the *Isle of Re*, and landing of the Duke, in stead of being angry at the losse of so many gallant men, or calling him to account, sent to comfort the Duke, desiring that he should not be troubled at the losse, for the chance of *Warre* was casual.

And.



Rockell  
Kinsse.

be King the  
only cause of  
losing.

Sir John Pen-  
nington his  
gallantry.  
Scornes the  
French proffers

All French  
Protestants  
hate the King.

And now we are speaking of *Rockell*, let me acquaint the World, that his Majesty was the sole cause of its loosing, for he lent the *King of France* eight or ten of his owne *Navy*, by which meanes the *Rockellers* Ships were sunke and destroyed; who before were ever able to relieve themselves with their owne Ships, against all opposition the *Kings of France* could make. And that it may appeare, he willingly lent these Ships unto the *French*, and was not forced unto it by *Buckingham*, as many have affirmed: I will relate this passage, perhaps not vulgarly knowne. Sir *John Pennington*, being Vice-Admirall, had commission to carry eight or more Royal Ships into *France*, when he arrived there the *French* acquainted him the Ships were to serve the *French King* against the *Rockellers*, and if that he the said Sir *John* would serve in that employment, he should be honorably rewarded, but this gallant Man being truly *English* scorned the proffer, and utterly refused the employment, and ere he would resigne the Ships unto the *French*, came privatly himself unto the King, and informed the King of the *French* intentions against *Rockell*, but the King said onely thus much: *Pennington* go and deliver your Ships, and leave them in *France*, and then gave him a particular or private Warrant under his owne hand for his discharge, &c. He had much a do to get his Ships againe from the *French*, and then was inforced to send Sir *John Pennington* amongst the *French*, who seized above a hundred *French* Ships, and kept them untill ours were delivered; one thing is observable, that we had onely two saylors assisted against *Rockell* in our Ships, and no more; this I relate in honour of the Sea-men.

The destruction of *Rockell* is wholly laid upon our Kings score, as well and justly it may be to his eternall dishonour and blemish; for had he not furnished the *French* with Ships, *Rockell* could not have been taken as it was: And verily I beleive the sad groanes and miseries of those poore *Protestants* powred out unto almighty God in their height of calamities against our King, were extreame instrumentall in hastening downe the anger of God against the late King. However this Action of his, lost him the love of the *Protestant Princes* in all parts



parts of the World, and his owne Subjects could after that Action never well brooke him, but daily were alienated in their affection from him, supposing him either not well grounded in the *Protestant-faith*, or else a meere state-Jugler and no other. I know some have accused *Buckingham*, to be instrumentall about the lending those Ships, its possible he was: However in *March 1627.* a Parliament was summoned, againe *Buckingham* articulated against, and in *June* prorogued untill *October*, after in *March* dissolved, because *William Laud* was remonstrated against by the Commons, his ruin labor'd; there were also Articles exhibited against *Buckingham* in the *Parliament*, but the later of the two, viz. *Buckingham*, was stabd the 23. of *August 1628.* he being ready to goe unto Sea for reliefe of *Rochell*, then besieged. Many complained of the King in this his various Action about *Rochell*, viz. in first ayding the *French* to destroy the *Rochellers* Ships, then to take part with them against the *King of France*, but to no purpose, some therefore compared him to a *black witch*, whom they say can bewitch and hurt Cattle, but hath no ability to cure them againe, it was an act of great inconstancy and much dishonor to himself and whole *Nation*, though the *Nation* had no hand in it. When first the newes was brought unto the King of *Buckingham*s death, he was at a *Sermon*, or in a *Church*, or at service; he did not seem much troubled at the news, but stayed out the *Sermon* with much patience, onely gave *Maxwell* present directions to seize the *Dukes* Cabinet, wherein his Letters and private instructions were. All men generally, except a few Court Parasites, were glad of *Buckingham*s death, yet nothing was bettered in the Court or *Common-wealth* after his death, which moved many to affirme, that all the misgovernments in the *Realme*, proceeded not from *Buckingham*s ill advise, but most from the corrupt and depraved nature of the Kings owne haste. Syth I am upon the death of *Buckingham*, I shall relate a true story of his being admonished often of the manner of his death he should dye, in this manner.

An aged Gentleman, one *Parker* as I remember, having formerly belonged unto the *Duke*, or of great acquaintance with

N

the

Another Parliament called.

*Buckingham* and *Laud* questioned.

*Buckingham* stabd to death.

The King not moved at it, seizeth his Cabinet.

Nothing amended after *Buckingham*s death.

An apparition before the *Dukes* death.



*A Demon appears to Parker, relating the Dukes death.*

*Speakes to Parker.*

*Who forbears to acquaint the Duke.*

*The Demon appeared again.*

*Parker resolves to tell the Duke*

the Dukes Father and now retired, had a *Demon* appeared severall times unto him, in the shape or image of *St. George Villiers* the Dukes Father; this *Demon* walked many times in Parkers bed-Chamber without any action of terror, noyse, hurt, or speech, but at last one night broke out into these words: *Mr. Parker*, I know you loved me formerly & my Son *George* at this tin every well, I would have you go from me, you know me very well to be his Father old *St. George Villiers* of *Lecestershire*, & from me acquaint him with these & these particulars, &c. and that he above all refrain the Counsell & Company of such and such, whom he then nominated, or else he will come to destruction, and that suddenly. *Parker* did partly, though a very discreet Man, imagine he himself was in a dream all this time, & being unwilling to proceed upon no better grounds, forbore addressing himselfe to the Duke, for he conceived if he should acquaint the Duke with the words of his Father, & the manner of his appearance unto him (such apparitions being not usuall) that he should be laughed at, and thought to dote being he was aged; some few nights passed without further trouble to the old man, but not very many nights after, old *St. George Villiers* appeared again, walked quick and furiously in the roome, seemed angry with *Mr. Parker*, and at last said: *Mr. Parker*, I thought you had been my friend so much, and loved my Son *George* so well, that you would have acquainted him with what I desired, but yet I know you have not done it; by all the friendship that ever was betwixt you and me, and the great respect you beare my Son, I desire you to deliver what I formerly commanded you unto my Son: The old Man seeing himselfe thus solicited in this manner, promised the *Demon* he would, but first argued it thus, that the Duke was not easy to be spoke withall, and that he would account him a vain Man to come with such a message from the dead; nor did he conceive the Duke would give any credit unto him; whereunto the *Demon* thus answered: If he will not beleieve you have this discourse from me, tell him of such a secret (and named it) which he knows none in the World ever knew but my selfe and he. *M. Parker* being now well satisfied, that he



he was not asleep, or that the Apparition was a vaine Delusion, tooke a fit opportunity therefore, and seriously acquainted the Duke with his Fathers words, and the manner of his Apparition. The Duke heartily laughed at the relation, which put old Parker to a stand, but at last he assumed courage and told the Duke, that he acquainted his Fathers Ghost with what he now found to be true, viz. (scorne and derision, but my Lord sayth he, your Father bad me acquaint you by this Token, and he said it was such, as none in the World but your two selves did yet know; hereat the Duke was amazed and much astonish'd; but took no warning or notice thereof, keeping the same Company still, advising with such Counsellors, and performing such Actions as his Father by Parker countermanded. Shortly after, old Sr. George Villiers in a very quiet but sorrowfull posture, appeares againe unto Mr. Parker, and said: Mr. Parker, I know you delivered my words unto George my Son, I thank you for so doing, but he sliighted them, and now I onely request this more at your hands, that once againe you repaire unto my Son, and tell him, *If he will not amend, and follow the Counsell I have given him, this Knife or Dagger (and with that he pulled a Knife or Dagger from under his gowne) shall end him, and do you Mr. Parker set your house in order, for you shall dye at such a time.* Mr. Parker once more engaged, though very unwillingly, to acquaint the Duke with this last message, and so did, but the Duke desired him to trouble him no further with such messages and dreames, told him he perceived he was now an old Man, and dored, and within a month after meeting Mr. Parker on Lambeth bridge: Now Mr. Parker, what say you of your dream? who onely returned, Sir, *I wish it may never have successe, &c.* But within six weeks after, he was stab'd with a Knife, according to his Fathers admonition before hand, and Mr. Parker died soon after he had seen the Dreame or Vision performed.

*Speaks with the Duke.*

*Who laughed at it.*

*Yet at last amazed.*

*The Dæmon appears again to Parker.*

*Parker againe acquaints the Duke.*

*Parker dies.*

The 29. of May 1630. being Saturday, neare unto one in the after noon, the present King of Scotland was born, the next day the King came to Pauls crosse, to give God thanks for the birth of his Son, where were presented unto him these Verses:

*King of Scotland borne.*



Many supposed  
there had ap-  
peared a new  
Starre at his  
birth, whereas  
it was the  
Planet Venus,  
who is usually  
seen in the day  
time.

The Eclipse was  
the Monday fol-  
lowing.

The King in  
danger of  
drowning.

Faction in the  
Court.

Ship-money.

Generally mis-  
liked.

Moved downe in  
Parliament.

*Rex ubi Paulinias accessit gratus ad aras,*

*Immicuit medio lucida stella polo.*

*Dic divina mihi tractans enigmata cæli,*

*Hæc oriens nobis, quid sibi stella velit?*

*Magnus in occiduo princeps modo nascitur orbis,*

*Maxque sub eclipse regni orientis erunt,*

About May 1633. he went into Scotland, and was Crowned there the 18. of June, ☉ in 7°. 30., ☾ in 7°. V. In July he had a dangerous passage from Brunt Island, and hardly escaped drowning; some of his household-stuffe or plate was lost.

In 1634. he was infinitely troubled with Faction in his Court, which much displeased him, but by little and little he put all things into order againe; then also he levied a general great Tax upon the whole Kingdome, vulgarly called Ship-money, because it was pretended it was for maintenance of the Navy, and truly much of it was that way expended, and the Saylor's well paid their wages, which occasioned for two years together a good Fleet of royall Ships to be set forth, much for the honour of the Nation.

This Ship-money was generally disliked, being a meere Innovation, an ill cleanly trick to poll the Subjects, and cheate them into an Annuall payment; my self was then a Collector for it in the place I lived in, I remember my proportion was 22. shillings and no more; if we compare the times then, and the present in which I now live, you shall see great difference even in Assessments, the necessity of maintaining our Armies requiring it, for now my Annuall payments to the Soldiery are very neare or more than 20. pound, my estate being now way greater then formerly; against this Ship-money many gallant Men opposed, and at last in Parliament it was voted downe.

In July 1637. viz. 23. day, there was great disturbance in  
Edin.



# Death of King CHARLES: 93

Edinburgh, about a new service booke indeavored to be obtruded on the Scots by the King and Canterbury; I have heard an old Woman begunne the quarrell by casting her stoole at the Priest, when he read the Service booke. Many very modest Divines exceedingly blame both the King & Canterbury for that booke, it admitted unto the people, as I remember, the Communion but in one kind, however, by the prudence of some grave men, being then privy Counsellours in Scotland, matters were slubbered over all that Winter in Scotland; but in May or Aprill new tumults arose, and truly I may almost say, that that corrupt Common-prayer booke was the sole and whole occasion of all the miseries and Wars that since that time have happened in both Nations: Had his Majestie first indeavoured the imposition of that lame booke upon the English, most men did believe we had swallowed it, and then the Scots must have done it afterward, for the Clergy at that time generally were such idle and lazy Lubbers, and so pamper'd with Court preferment, and places temporall in every Shire of England, and such flattering Sycophants, that doubtlesse the great hand of God was in it, that those rude Scots first broke the Ice, and taught us the way to expell an insulting Priesthood, and to resist the King, he indeavoring by unwarrantable meanes to intrude things contrary to the Divine Law of Almighty God upon our Consciences.

Disturbance  
Scotland about  
the Service-  
Booke.

New tumults  
Scotland.

In Anno 1638, the Queen Mother of France, and Mother unto the English Queen, Widdow of Henry the fourth, King of France, landed in England, and came unto London the 31. Octob. She was very meanly accompanied, and few of quality attending her; the King most humanely and generously receives and entertaines her, though all men were extreemly against it, for it was observed, that where ever, or unto what Country this miserable old Queen came, there followed immediately after her, either the Plague, War, Famine, or one misfortune or another; strange it is unto me, how she could be so fatall to any Land she entred into; true it is, and I do very well

Queen Mother  
comes over.

Received into  
by the King

know



Some people  
naturally un-  
lucky.

know, that some people borne under an unfortunate Constellation of Heaven (without this that they live above nature, and live wholly in the Spirit) are so extreame unsuccessful in every thing they undertake, that let them use the greatest industry they can to be rich, all will not amount to obtaine a poore living, though they are assisted not onely with a good stock of money to begin their Profession with, but have also many very profitable and assisting friends and meanes for their better encouragement and furtherance. It is very possible, that such like ill fortune from her infancy might attend this old *Queen*, as to be thought an unlucky *Presage* of what mischief pretiently followed her in those Countries she resided in.

Indevours to  
dissolve the  
Assembly in  
Scotland.

In November Proclamation was made to dissolve the great assembly in *Scotland*, but to little purpose, for the *Scots* have this privilege belonging unto them, that where, & when they please, to obey no *Edicts* or *Commands* of their *Kings*, except those *Edicts* fancy their owne humours: This Proclamation was laughed at and slighted by the *Scots*, who made it appeare they were in good earnest, and began to raise an Army for their owne defence, by no meanes enduring the halfe *Papist* *Common-Prayer* booke. This raising of an Army by the *Scots*, in opposition of the *Common prayer* booke, made our *Prelates* prick up their eares, and the lazy *Bishops* most of all, who convened, and raised amongst their owne *Leviticall Tribe* great summes of money towards the maintenance of an Army against the *Scots*, whom they now hated worse than *Turkes*. Severall particular men are summoned to appeare at Court, & inforced to lend vast summes of money towards the maintenance of an Army. I have heard some affirme, the King had in his Coffers at that time above six hundred thousand pounds, no great summe for so provident a Prince, and such large incomes as he had.

The Scots raise  
an Army.

Our Priests are  
angry.

Such money  
borrowed on  
particular  
men.

The King raises  
an Army.

In or about the 27. March 1639. the King set forward towards *Scotland*, his Army followed immediatly, the *Earle of Arundell* being made Generall, a Man of great Nobility, courage, and



and resolution, and one whose *Ancestors* had been *Generalls* severall times against the *Scots* with excellent successe. There attended the King in this expedition most of the *Nobility* of this *Nation*, but with great unwillingnesse, for the *English* and *Scots* having now lived like Brethren, or Natives, or people of one *Nation*, one amongst another for almost fourty yeares, and having entermarried one with another, both the *Nobility* or *Gen-try*, and others, they thought it a very strange thing, and not Lawfull or convenient, that this *Nation* should now take up Armes, and engage against the *Scots*, onely to satisfie the insatiable lust of a few domineering *Priests*, and halfe *Popish Bishops*, as also of an obstinate King, wholly led by the Nose by these *Snaffling Priests*. The *Common Soldier* was nothing well pleased, and marched most unwillingly upon this service. At last both Armies for many days accosted each other, yet I never heard of so much as one lowse killed by either Army; the *Scots* being very tender of provoking the *English*, and they as willing to give no offence unto the *Scots*. In *June* of that yeare a peace was concluded betwixt both *Nations*, the *English Nobility* much desiring and furthering it.

The King himselfe was most greedy above all men of this *Union* with the *Scots*, as will appeare by this ensuing story: That day which was assigned for certaine of the *English Nobility* and *Scotish* to treat about those Articles of agreement or Pacification the *Scotish Nobility* were to produce, the *Nobles* of each *Nation* being set, the *Earl of Arundell* began with much gravity to rebuke the *Scots* for their unadvisednesse and Rebellion in raising their Army against their Lawfull King, and disturbing the peace of both *Nations*, and yet he commended the good nature of the King, who was, notwithstanding their high provocations and misdemeanors, very inclineable to heare their just grievances, and to that purpose had appointed himselfe, being *Generall* of the *English Army*, and some other select *Nobles* of his *Counsell*, to meet them that day, to treat with them, & to heare their grievances, & what they could say for themselves. This gallant man was proceeding further in his

*E. of Arundell  
Generall.*

*The English  
like not the  
war.*

*The Priests do.*

*Peace conclu-  
ded.*

*The King gree-  
dy of a peace.*

*Arundells  
speech to the  
Scots.*



King Charles  
his rashnesse.

English No-  
bles displeased.

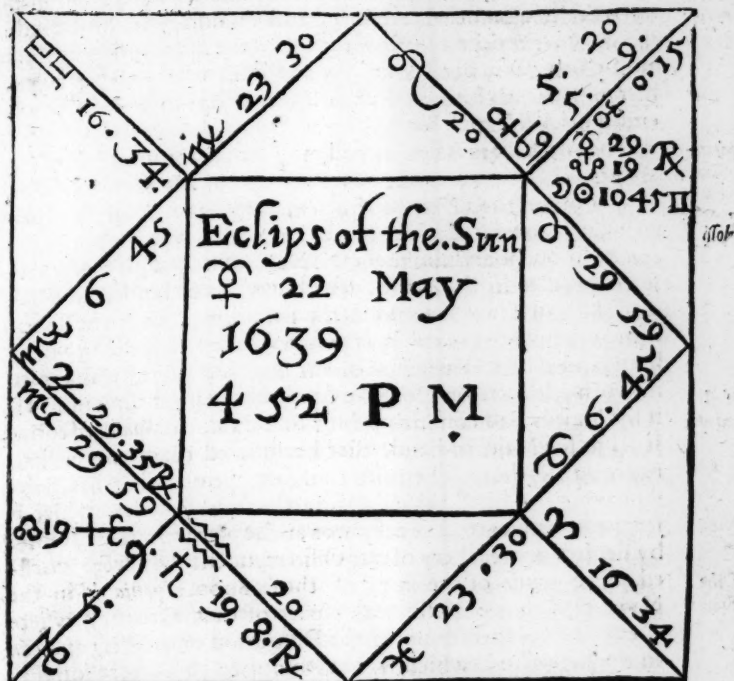
his speech, and aggravating the *Scots* offences, when loe unexpectedly his Majestie entered the Roome, called for the Articles the *Scots* desired to be ratified, or consented unto, read them scarce over, but tooke pen and inke immediatly, and signed them, without ever advising with any of his *Counsell*, which so displeased the *Nobility* of the *English* Nation, that the very next day after signing the *Scots* Articles, they all hastened home to their owne habitations, the King staying behind, and for his daily exercise, played at a scurvy game called *Pigeon Holes*, or *Nine pinnes*; his fellow gamsters also were equall to the Game, viz. *Lackeys*, *Pages*, and such others *ejusdem generis*. He againe no sooner came to *London*, but as I remember, caused those Articles to be burned by the *Common Hangman*, making himselfe as ridiculous in doing the one, as he was reputed weake and simple of judgement in doing the other: But at that time most imputed the burning of the *Scots* Articles, unto the advices given him, and importunity of the proud *Clergy* and *Bishops*, who humored him in every itching desire of his, even to his ruine.

Eclips of the  
Sunne 1639.

There happened many memorall accidents in this yeare 1639. as first five Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone; three of the Sunne, two of the Moon; none was visible in our *Horizon*, but the Eclips of the ☉, which here began with us at *London* the 22. of May, being Wednesday, at 3. houres and 52. min. afternoone, its middle was at 4. houres and 52. min. and its end at 46. min. after 5. The Digits eclipsed were 8. 51. min. 41. secon. the whole time of its continuance was 1. hour and 54. min. of times: The Scheme of Heaven follows.

His





His Majesty was in the field against the Scots at the very time of the Eclips, and some that were there with him sayd, they felt not a more sharp cold day in all their lives than that was, the season of the year, and height of the Sunne considered. I'll meddle little with the Prognosticque part of this Eclips, yet I might tell you, that *Mercury*, at the time of the beginning of the Eclips. represented the *Clergy*, and he was retrograde neare to *Conjunction* with *Mars*, one ill Omen unto the *Clergy*: At the middle of the Eclips the Moon was their significator, and she combust and neare the *Dragons-tayle*, which

The day of the Eclips very cold.

Clergy threatened by the Eclips.

O

signified



Treachery to  
the King.

signified much calamity unto the *Priests* This Eclipse signified unto the King much treachery, and dammage by his friends the *Scots*; the degree eclipsed was in the opposit degree, almost of the ☉ in his Radix. As this Eclipse shewed his troubles or their beginning, so the *D* her Eclipse in 8 *F* in 1648. ended his afflictions, &c.

Eclipse portended ill to Spain,  
the reason why.  
Spaniards were  
defeated.

The effects of this Eclipse had most influence upon the King of Spain, it falling even in the very degree of his *Seaventh house*, so that upon the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> of October 1639. upon our *English Coast*, and under our Noses, almost in our Harbour, the *Hollander* burnt and sunke a great Navy of his, with many miserable soules in the Navy, which were to be landed in *Flanders*. I know some have not stuck to affirme; that the 8000. men, transported in the *Spanish Navy*, were intended to have been landed here in assistance of his Majesty, but it was a meer untruth, for who could have hindered their landing in *Kent*, if his Majesty had commanded it? sure I am, the *Spaniard* tooke it ill at his Majesties hand, that he suffered them to perish so neare our Harbour, they also tooke exception, that his Majesty having promised them Ammunition and Powder, which it seemes they wanted, it came not at the place for them, either by neglect or treachery of our Officers, untill they were worsted. The truth of the story of those 8000. *Spaniards* in the Navy was thus: There was a part of that Country where the *Walloons* inhabit, under the Domision of the King of Spain in the *Netherlands*, which was taken notice to be very disaffected unto him, now upon the landing these amongst the *Walloons*, so many of that people were to have been transported into *Spain*, &c. When his Majesty first heard of the *Spanish* and *Dutch Fleet*, and their neare approach, he said to one standing by him, *I would I were well ridd of both Navies. To speak the truth of him, either as he was vertuous or vicious, is not to wrong him, but in every triviall miscarriage to make him the Author of it, I hold it barbarous, and not the part of an honest morall Man.*

His Majesty  
indicated of a  
lander.

Story of the  
8000. Spaniards.

In this memorable year, the *Scots*, by Act amongst themselves, thrust out all *Bishops*, who after came sneaking hither, and



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and had by *Canterburies* meanes large and plentifull exhibitions for their maintenance ; his Majesty tooke the expulsion of the *Bishops* so ill, as that he resolved to check the sawcinesse of the *Scots*, his deare Country-men, and caused their trade with us to be prohibited, and their Ships to be seized, which so enraged the *Scotish* Nation, that they were againe in 1640. in Armes ; the King summons a *Parlament* in Aprill about the *Scots*, which *Parlament* would not give a farthing unto him towards maintenance of his intended Army against the *Scots*, therefore in May he dissolves the *Parlament*, which gave great discontent all over the Nation, and great encouragement unto the *Scots* ; whereupon their Army was suddenly ready, and their presumption such, as without invitation they the 17<sup>th</sup>. August 1640. entred England. The King prepares an Army of *English* to resist them, but such was the generall inclination even of the *Common Soldier*, and so great an *Odium* or hatred was cast upon *William Laud*, *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*, that nothing would serve the *Common Soldier* but a *Parlament*, not a man of the *English* would fight against the *Scots*, who were now crept into the strong Towne of *Newcastle* ; our Soldiers were mutinous, the Officers generally disaffected to the service, in some Countries the new raised Soldiers slew their Officers, and would not goe : All these Commotions moved the King little to desist from the War, being continually furthered by the *Bishops* and *Cletgy*, who in their Convocation gave a large benevolence towards the maintenance of those Wars, and commanded their Tribes in their severall Pulpits to inveigh, and cry aloud against the prophane *Scots*, and to perswade the people to assist as willingly as against Infidels or *Turkes*. His Majesty againe commanded the *Nobility* to attend him in this Northern expedition, who leasurely, and rather unseasonably or unwillingly than otherwayes, attended him at *York*.

All men knew this War was promoted by the *Clergy*, whom the *Nobility* began to disdain and scorne, and the *Gentry* and *Yeomanry* of *England* extreame to hate, for at this present time the *High Commission Court* and other bawdy Courts

*Bishops* thrust out of *Scotland*

*Scots* in Armes

A *Parliament* called :

Dissolved.

Sawcinesse of the *Scot*, who enter *England*

Obtaine *Newcastle*.

*English* will not fight.

The *Priests* willing and forward.

The *Episcopal* War with the *Scots*.



did most horrible Injustice against the persons and estates of any Gentleman, who by misfortune came thither; there was also one *Wrenn* Bishop of *Normich*, borne in *London*, a fellow whose Father sold Babies and such Pedlery ware in *Cheap side*; this fellow very peremptorily one day as he sat in *Judicature* in the *High Commission Court*, sayd openly, he hoped to live and see the time, when a *Mr. of Arts* or a *Minister*, should be as good a man as any *Jack Gentleman* in *England*. And verily the pride of this sawcy Citizens Sonne, hath been one main cause of the ruine of the *Clergy*. Concerning this *Wrenn*, I know *Canterbury* preferred him, and brought him to those Ecclesiasticall advancements in *Court* and *Church*, which he enjoyed; I do also know, and have heard it from some who waited on *Canterbury* in his Chamber, that he would oft say, that the rash *Actions* and unwarrantable proceedings of this *Wrenn* would undo the *Clergy*; but in regard he had been the sole meanes of his advancement, he could not well doe any act prejudiciall against him, but it would redound to the dishonor of himselfe, and the *Clergy* in generall; also he had many reluctancies in himselfe, for preferring so unworthy a scornfull fellow, who proved the scandall and scorn of *Church-men*, and an extraordinary plague to the whole *Nation*: for upon his plaguing and punishing many godly Clothiers in the Countries of *Norfolk* and *Suffolke*, they were inforced to leave their native *Country*, and betake themselves and Families into the *United Provinces*, where they have taught the *Dutch* the Art and Manufacture of Cloathing, even to the utter Impoverishment of this whole *Nation*, &c. and yet this wretched *Wrenn* lives, &c.

As I remember, neer upon or in this yeare 1639. or 1640. the Citizens of *London* were miserably abused by a beggerly Knight one *S. Phillips* of *Ireland*, who exhibited his Bill against them, for certaine misdemeanors pretended to be committed by some of their sub-Officers in *Ireland*, about the parts of *London Derry*. True it is, the Citizens of *London* very gallantly about the coming in of King *James*, or not long after, sent *Colonies* of their owne in great numbers, and at their

Bishop Wrenn  
busie Priest.

abuses the  
country.

and his judge-  
ment of Wrenn

London-  
ers tormented  
one Phillips  
in this year.



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their owne extreme great charges, to settle a civill Plantation in the North of Ireland, they had a large *Pattent* from King James, and many Privileges granted unto them for their so doing and planting; above 30. yeares they had quietly possessed their owne lands there, had built many beautifull Market Townes, one or more Citie or Cities, many Churches in the Territories assigned them; but neare these yeares of 1639. or 1640. this S<sup>r</sup>. Phillips demanding some unreasonable things of the *Citizens*, and being denied them, he in malice exhibites his bill for misdemeanors of their Officers against the *Londoners* in the *Starre-Chamber*, brought the cause unto a Hearing, the Court of *Starre-Chamber* fined the *Londoners* deeply, adjudged their Plantations forfeited to the King, who as eagerly and greedily swallowed them for his owne. This very Act in or neare this exigence of time so imbittered the Spirits of the *Citizens*, that although they were singularly invited for loane of moneys, and had as great plenty in their possessions as ever, yet would not contribute any assistance or money against the *Scots*, or advance of his Majesty in this his *Scotish* expedition. And though I do not attribute these casualties and losses of the Cities, to be derived or caused from the *Eclips* of 1639. although the *Eclips* was in  $\pi$ , which signe is the Ascendant of London; yet certainly, that *Eclips* did in a naturall way threaten or portend much damage unto them, and did manifest the casualties, but was not the cause.

There was at last a cessation of Armes by consent of both parties *Scots* and *English*, some petty scuffling there was to no purpose; the King when he saw no other meanes could be thought on for to serve his turne, and that the *Common*. Soldier unanimously refused engaging with the *Scots*, by the constant and earnest desire of the *English Nobility*, which attended him, he with much unwillingnesse at length was content to give summons for another *Parlament* to be convened the third day of November 1640. But you must understand in the mean while, when the King saw he could no wayes engage the *English* against the *Scots*, he had sent unto Ireland for the then present Lord Deputy, the *Earle* of Straford, formerly

*The noble performances of the London in Ireland.*

*Abused and fined in the Starre-Chamber.*

*Loose their Land in Ireland.*

*Will not assist against the Scots.*

*The Eclips was the cause of vill, but a signe to shew the will.*

*Another Parliament called.*

*Deputy of Ireland sent for.*



Man of rare  
parts.

poisoned with  
preferment.

people in love  
with Parlane.  
and the King

Strafford accu-  
sed.

sentenced to  
die.

the King signes  
Warrant for  
his death.

accused for it.

Who invited  
the Scots to  
come into Eng-  
land.

S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Wentworth, a Lordshire Gentleman by birth, and one who had formerly been a great Stickler against him; untill poisoned with Court preferment, he turned Royalist, and so was made Lord Deputy of Ireland; a Man of the rarest parts and deepest judgement of any Englishman living; I say, he sent for this Strafford to consult with him about composing these emergent differences; Strafford advises with Canterbury, all to little purpose, for the Bishop was a very Ass in any thing but Church matters; the hand of Providence now going along with the Parliament and Commonwealth, who became Masters of the affections of all publique spirited people, the King daily declining. In Aprill 1641. the Parliament accuse Strafford for severall Misdemeanors, Treasons, Tyrannies, &c. against the Commonwealth, during his government in Ireland; the Parliament follow it so lustily, that notwithstanding Strafford spoke and defended himselfe as well as any mortall Man in the world could doe, yet he was found guilty, had his sentence to die, and did die. T. Earle of Arundell being Lord high Steward, the King signed the Warrant for his death, either by himselfe or Commissioners; thus died Strafford, the wisest Polititian this Nation ever bred.

All men accuse the King for his falsnesse and Cowardise unto this Man, who being satisfied in his owne conscience, that Strafford was not guilty of Treason or Death, but onely of misdemeanors; yet signed a Warrant, either under his owne hand or by Commissioners; some there are who doe say, with the same pen and at the same time, he signed the Warrant against Strafford, and also the Act for a Trienniall or perpetuall Parliament, which should not be dissolved without consent of both houses. Many affirme, the Queen procured him to doe both those things, others impute it to Hambleton: It matters not who did it, or perswaded him, it was his ruine, &c.

The matter is not great, who invited the Scots into England, some thought Pim, Hamlden, and severall other Gentlemen were instrumentall, its very like it was true, and that the King knew as much, but could not remedie it. The Parliament however in Policy and judgement, gave the Scots a round summe of money for their losses, and ordered them to depart  
this



# Death of King CHARLES. 103

this Kingdome, which they did; so that in August 1641. the King went into Scotland purposely to pacifie and compose the present threatening differences there.

In the same Month of August 1641. I beheld the old *Queen-Mother of France*, departing from London, in company of *Thomas Earle of Arundell*; a sad spectacle of mortality it was, and produced teares from mine eyes and many other beholders; to see an aged leane decrepit poore *Queen*, ready for her grave, necessitated to depart hence, having no place of residence in this World left her, but where the Curtisie of her hard fortune assigned it; She had been the onely stately and magnificent Woman of Europe, wife to the greatest King ever lived in France, Mother unto one King and unto two *Queens*. The King cared not much for the *Earle of Arundell*, being he was of a severe and grave nature, could not indure Court novelties or flatterers, was potent in Allies, &c. but there was one thing or cause mainly above the rest, and that was, because the *Earle of Arundell* being Lord high Steward and Judge in *Straffords* tryall, gave his voyce that he was guilty of *Treason*, &c. The *Earle* also had but a few yeares before given the King a touch of his owne great heart, and the Kings unthankfulnesse unto him and his Family, the case was thus: A Priest pretends the King had a right in a Rectory the *Earle* challenged for his, and had procured *Canterbury* for his friend and second, the matter had many debates, for *Arundell* was no foole, but stood stoutly for his right, *Canterbury* was as violent for the Priest, and had procured the King to take cognisance or heare the matter, the King upon some slight evidence maintained it was his, viz. belonged to the Crown; the *Earle* seeing the obstinacie of the King, and his siding with a petty Priest against him, and his proper right, out of the greatnesse of his heart, sayd: SIR, This Rectory was an appendant unto such or such a Minor of mine, untill my Grand-Father (unfortunately) lost both his life and seventeen Lordships more, for the love he bore to your Grand Mother. This was a smart speech and home to purpose, it so astonished the King, that he replied pretty mildly: My Lord, I would not have you thinke that so poore a thing as this Rectory or thing in question

Scots depart  
England.

The King goes  
into Scotland

Queen-Mother  
goes out of  
England.

The King loves  
not Arundell

Is unthankful  
to him; takes  
part with a  
Priest against  
him.

Arundells noble  
and stout  
Speech to the  
King.



the Kings an-  
ner to him.

ston shall stand in Competition betwixt my respect unto you and your Family, which I know to be deserving, &c. Atter that time the Earle little liked the Kings actions, and therefore tooke this opportune occasion of going away with the *Queen Mother*, and when one said unto him, his Majesty would misse him; Its an ill Dogge (sayd the Earle) thats not worth whisling, and though he is a King, he will finde Arundells affection unto him would not have been inconsiderable, &c. Some few yeares since this Earle dyed at Padua, being the last man of the *English Nation*, that maintained the gravity and Port of the ancient *Nobility*; a great lover of *Antiquities*, and of the *English Nation*, he brought over the new way of building with brick in the Citie, greatly to the safety of the Citie, and preservation of the wood of this Nation. He was a great patron of decayed *Gentry*, and being Lord High-Marshall of England, carried too strict an hand against the *Teormarry* and *Commonalty*, for which he was nothing beloved, but rather hated of them; however the *Gentry* and *Nobility* owe much unto his memory.

rundell dyes  
Padua.

very gallant  
son.

the Rebellion.

the Nobles  
naught, but  
few.

whether the  
ing gave  
ommission for  
assacre of  
the English.

seared of what  
ersion.

In October 1641. the *Irish* unanimously rebell and massacre the poore *English*, who were not able to releve themselves, as matters at present were handled, wanting able Governors to direct them; and the very truth is, the way which at first was taken to suppress the *Rebellion*, did onely support it; for confidence being given to some of the *Irish Nobility*, and many of them furnished with Armes, they furnish their own kindred, being native *Irish*, who were no sooner possessed of Armes, but they became errant *Traitors* to the *English*. A great question will here arise, whether the Murther of the *English* was by consent or *Commission* from the King unto the *Irish*. Many have affirmed in words and in Print publicly, that he should be guilty of such a villanous Act, which I cannot beleve, in regard I could never have any assured relation, what those *Commissions* were the *Irish* boasted of, they being onely the affirmations of the *Catholique Irish*, purposely to winne others unto their party, and seducing many by saying, they acted by the *Kings Commissions*. Had this been true, it had been more than equall unto his assisting for destruction of

Rochell,



Rockell, but I may hope better things, both as he was a Protestant, a Christian, and a King. Yet me thinks there is little satisfaction given unto this in his late pretended Booke; two maine things are objected against the King, which that Booke medles not with or answers: First, why his Majesty was to tender hearted of the *Irish*, as not to suffer above fourty Proclamations to issue out against those Rebels in Ireland, and those also to no purpose or unopportunely when too late; besides to shew his respect unto them; I know he oblitterated with his owne hands the word *Irish Rebels*, and put in *Irish Subjects*, in a Manuscript discourse, writ by Sr. Edward Walker and presented unto him, which I have seen of the *Irish* rebellion, &c. Secondly, whereas the Parliament were sending over Clothes and other necessities, for the *English* Soldiers in Ireland, the King seized them as they went, armed and furnished the *English* and *Welch* against the Parliament; the reasons of these are omitted by the penner of his Portraiture.

In November 1641. the Parliament still sitting, the King comes for London, is entertained by them in the greatest State might be, and met on the way by some hundreds in Gold Chaires, and nothing is now cryed but *Hosanna, welcome home, your Majesty is welcome.* The Queen perceiving a breach was likely to be betwixt the King and Parliament, thought poliquely to engage the City for him; he gives the Citizens good words, tells them, he will give them their Lands in Ireland againe, a promise he was never able to performe, &c. As I remember at their request, he also kept his Christmas at Whitehall, intending otherways to have kept it at Hampton Court, and also Knighted some of the Aldermen. At his returne from Scotland, he affirmed in a speech he made unto both Houses, how he had left that Kingdome in as quiet and good condition as could be expected; *The Devill was in the Crags of the Scots, if he left them not contented, who gave them what ever they required, and signed what ever they desired or demanded, confirmed as much as their large Consciences could require.*

But now in January 1641. began a Sea of misfortunes to fall upon us, and over-whelm our long continued happinesse,

The King tender to the *Irish* Rebels, calls them *Irish Subjects*, not Rebels.

Seizeth clothes and money the Parliament were sending thither.

Is entertained by the Londoners.

Gives them good words.

Tells the Parliament all is quiet in Scotland.

Miseries of this Nation began 1641.



King and Par-  
liament disagree

Hath a Guard.

People begin to  
fear.

King intends a  
War.

A sawcy Citi-  
zen corrected  
too severely neer  
White Hall.

Quality of the  
Citizens who  
flocked to  
Westminster.

They had suffer-  
ed under Bi-  
shops and were  
honest men.

by disagreement of the King and the two Houses of Parliament, & partly by the daily comming to the *Parlament House* of many hundred *Citizens*, sometimes in very rude manner; true it is, the *King* disliked these too too frequent addressees unto both Houses in so tumultuous and unwar rantable a manner; whereupon, fearing the worst (as himselfe pretended) he had a *Court of Guard* before *White Hall* of the Trained Bands; he had also many dissolute Gentlemen, and some very civil, that kept within *White Hall*, with their Swords by their sides, to be ready upon any sudden occasion. Verily, Mens fears now began to be great, and it was by many perceived, the *King* began to swell with anger against the Proceedings of *Parlament*, and to intend a War against them; some speeches dropt from him to that purpose. It happened one day, as some of the ruder sort of *Citizens* came by *White Hall*, one busie Citizen must needs cry, No *Bishops*; some of the *Gentlemen* issued out of *White Hall*, either to correct the sawcines of the fool in words if they would serve, else it seems with blowes; what passed on either side in words, none but themselves knew, the Citizen being more tongue then Souldier, was wounded, and I have heard, dyed of his wounds received at that time; it hath been affirmed by very many, that in or neer unto that place where this fellow was hurt and wounded, the late *KINGS Head* was cut off, the *SCAFFOLD* standing just over that place.

Those People or Citizens who used thus to flock unto *Westminster*, were most of them Men of meane or a middle quality themselves, no Aldermen, Merchants, or Common-Councell men, but set on by some of better quality; and yet most of them were either such as had publique spirits, or lived a more religious life then the vulgar, and were usually called *Puritans*, and had suffered under the tyranny of the *Bishops*; in the generall they were very honest men, and well-meaning, some particular fooles or others perhaps now and then got in amongst them, greatly to the disadvantage of the more sober; they were modest in their apparell, but not in languages; they had the haire of their heads very few of them



them longer then their eares ; whereupon it came to passe, that those who usually with their cries attended at *Westminster* were by a Nickname called *Round-heads*. The Courtiers againe wearing long Haire and locks, and alwayes Sworded, at last were called by these men *Cavaliers* ; and so after that this broken language had been used a while, all that adhered unto the *Parlament* were termed *Round-heads* ; all that tooke part or appeared for his *Majestie Cavaliers*, few of the vulgar knowing the sence of the word *Cavalier* ; how ever the present hatred of the Citizens were such unto Gentlemen, especially *Courtiers*, that few durst come into the Citie, or if they did, they were sure to receive affronts and be abused.

*How the names of Roundhead and Cavalier begun.*

To speake freely and ingeniously what I then observed of the Citie tumults, was this : First, the sufferings of the Citizens who were any thing well devoted, had, during all this Kings reigne been such and so great, being harrowed or abused continually, either with the *High Commission Court* or *Star-Chamber*, that as men in whose breasts the spirit of Liberty had some place ; they were even glad to vent out their sighes and sufferings in this rather tumultuous then civill manner ; being assured, if ever this *Parlament* had been dissolved, they must have been wrackt, whipt and stript by the snotty *Clergy* and other extravagant courses ; and for any amendment which they might expect from the King, they too well knew his temper ; that though in a time of *Parlament* he oft promised to redresse any Grievances, yet the best friend he hath, cannot produce any one Act of good for his Subjects done by him in the Vacancy of a *Parlament*. The loosers usually have leave to speake, and so had the Citizens.

*The Citizens much abused all King Charles reigne.*

All this *Christmas 1641*. there was nothing but private whisperings in Court, and secret Councels held by the *Queen* and her party, with whom the King sat in Counsell very late many Nights ; what was the particular Result of those clandestine Consultations, it will presently appear.

*The King never performed his promise.*

*Jan. 4. 1641.* By what sinister Counsell led I know not, but the King in person went into the then Lower House of *Parlament*, where the Commons sat, and for some things he had

*Private consultations at Court.*



The King rashly enters the house of Commons.

Demands five Members.

He had no evidence against them.

His cruelty to Elliot a Parliament man.

His attendants did no affront at Westminster.

This attempt the losse of his Crowne.

been informed of, demanded five of their principall Members, viz. *Pim*, *Hollis*, *Hazlerigg*, *Hamden* and *Stroud*. In that Booke called his *Portrature*, he affirms he went to the House of Commons to demand justice upon those five Members; and saith, he thought he had discovered some unlawfull correspondencies and engagements they had made to embroyle his Kingdomes; he confesseth he missed but little of procuring some writings, &c. to make his thoughts good. So here is no Evidence against these Members but his own Thoughts, as himselfe confesseth. But assuredly had he demanded Justice of the house of Commons against them, and proved his Charge, he might have had it; but for himselfe to attach their bodies and be judge also (as he intended) was a matter most unequall; and surely had it beene in his power to have got their bodies, he would have served these Members as he did *Elliot*, whom without cause he committed to Tower and never would either release him, or shew cause of his commitment till death.

All that time he had a Guard with him at the doore of the House of Parliament consisting of many Gentlemen with *Halberts* and *Swords*, truly I did not hear there was any incivility offered by those Gentlemen then attending unto any Member of the House, his Majesty having given them strict Commands to the contrary. This rash Action of the Kings lost him his Crowne; for as he was the first of Kings that ever or so imprudently brake the Priviledges by his entrance into the House of Commons assembled in Parliament, so by that unparalleled Demand of his he utterly lost himselfe; and left scarce any possibility of reconciliation, he not willing to trust them, nor they him who had so oft failed them. It was my fortune that very day to dine in *White Hall*, and in that roome where the *Halberts* newly brought from the Tower were lodged for use of such as attended the King to the House of Commons. Sir *Peter Wich* ere we had fully Dined came in to the room I was in and brake open the Chests wherein the Armes were, which frightened us all that were there; however, one of our Company got out of doores and presently informed some Members that



that the King was preparing to come unto the House, else I beleeve all those Members or some of them had been taken in the House; all that I could doe further was presently to be gone. But it happened also the same day, that some of my neighbours were at the Court of Guard at *White-Hall*, unto whom I related the Kings present Design, and conjured them to defend the *Parlament* and Members thereof, in whose well or ill doing consisted our happinesse or misfortune; they promised assistance if need were, and I believe would have stoutly stood to it for defence of the *Parlament* or members thereof. The King lost his reputation exceedingly by this his improvident and unadvised demands; yet notwithstanding this his failing, so willfull and obstinate he was in pursuance of that preposterous course he intended, and so desirous to compass the bodies of these five Members, that the next day he posted and trotted into the City to demand the members there; he convened a meeting at *Guild Hall*, the *Common-Councell* assembled, but *Mum* could he get there, for the word *London Derry* was then fresh in every mans mouth.

But whereas the Author of the Kings Portrature complains that the insolency of the tumults was such, that his Majesties person was in danger in the Streets. This is a very untruth, for notwithstanding his Majesty dined in the City that day he required the five Members of the Citizens, yet he had no incivility in the least measure offered unto his person, onely many cryed out as he passed the streets; *Sir, Let us have our just Liberties, we desire no more.* Unto which he severall times answered, *They should, &c.*

An honest Citizen, as I remember, threw into his Coach a new Sermon, the Text whereof was, as I now remember; *To thy Tents oh Israel.* Indeed the Citizens (unto their everlasting honour be it spoken) did with much resolution protect the five members, and many thousands were willing to sacrifice their lives for defence of the *Parlament* and the severall members thereof.

The tenth of *Jan.* approached and came, upon which day the five demanded members were brought unto the House of Com-

*The Kings reputation lost.*

*Next day he into the City demands the Members th*

*The Author the late Kings Booke a lyar*

*The Kings affronted in the City.*

*Goodnesse of Citizens in faithfullness the Parla*



The five Mem-  
bers; brought to  
the Parliament

Saylors their  
love to the  
Parliament.

The King cal-  
led the Sea-men  
water Rats.

in haste and an-  
swer leaves  
White-Hall.

goes into  
York-shire.

not admitted  
to Hall.

Jo. Hotham  
sees it for the  
Parliament.

rule of War-  
wick gets it for  
the Parliament.

mons with as much triumph as could be expressed, severall Companies of trained Bands marching to the Parliament to assist if need were; there were upon the Thames River I know not how many Barges full of Saylors, having some Guns ready charged, if occasion were; and these also came in multitudes to serve the Parliament. A word dropt out of the Kings mouth a little before, which lost him the love of the Sea-men, some being in conference with his Majestie acquainted him, that he was lost in the affection of the Sea-men, for they intended to Peritor the house, &c. I wonder, quoth the King, *How I have lost the affection of those water Rats.* A word sure that slipped out of his mouth unadvisedly; for all men must and do know, that the Ships of England and our valiant Saylors, are the very strength of England.

His Majesty finding nothing thrived on his side, and seeing the abundant affection of the Commonalty in generall for the Parliament, the aforesaid tenth of Jan. 1641. went unto Hampton-Court, and never after could by intreaty or other-ways be drawne to come unto his Parliament, though they in most humble wise and by many and severall addresses exceedingly desired it. One misfortune follows another, for the 25. of February 1641. the Queen went into Holland, and afterwards the King into York-shire. There was at this time a sufficient Magazine of Armes in Hull, being the remainder of those employed against the Scots. The Parliament sent downe a Member of their owne one Sir John Hotham, to take care of them, who undertooke and also did maintaine the Towne and preserve the Armes therein for the Parliament; although his Majesty in April 1642. came unto the Walls of the Towne to require them, yet could he neither procure Armes or admittance into the Towne.

The Earle of Warwicke exceedingly beloved of the Sea-men secured the Navie; so that in few dayes the Parliament had store of Armes for Land Souldiers, and plenty of stout Ships for their Sea occasions. His Majesty in the meane time being destitute both of the affections of his People and meanes to supply an Army, which it was perceived he intended shortly to raise,



## Death of King CHARLES. IIII

raise, returned from viewing *Hull* unto *Yorke*. The Parliamen<sup>t</sup> having perfect intelligence, and being assured he would raise an Army against them, began to consider of their present condition, whom to make their Generall, how to raise Men and Money for their owne and *Common-wealths* defence. But one would have blest himselfe to see what running and trotting away here was both of *Lords* and *Commons* unto his Majestie. I doe assure you a very thin house was left; of *Lords* who remained *Essex*: the Peoples darling was chiefe, a most noble soule and generally well esteemed; he in this exigency was by both *Houses* nominated and voted the *Parliaments* Generall. I doe herein admire at the wonderfull Providence of Almighty GOD, who put it into the Peoples heart to make this Man Generall, this very Earle, this good man, who had suffered beyond beliefe, by the partiall judgement of King *James*, who to satisfie the Lechery of a lustfull *Scot*, tooke away *Essex* his Wife ( being a lewd Woman ) for one *Carr*, aliar *Somerſet*, She pretending *Essex* was *Frigidus* in Coitu, and old *Jemmy* beleeving it.

Had *Essex* refused to be Generall, our Cause in all-lielihood had sunke in the beginning, we having never a Noble Man at that time, either willing or capable of that Honour and preferment; indeed scarce any of them were fit to be trusted. So that God raised up *Essex* to be a scourge for his Sonne whose Father had so unjustly abused him: And for the *Counesse* she had abundance of sorrowe she dyed, and felt the Divine hand of Heaven against her, for she was incapable of coition at least a dozen years ere she dyed, having an impediment in that very Member she had so much delighted in and abused; and this I had from the mouth of one who saw her when bowelled. For *Somerſet* himselfe, he dyed a poore Man, contemptible and despised of every man; and yet I never heard any ill of that *Scottish* man, except in this alone businesse concerning the Earle of *Essex* and his Wife. In this Summer the Citizens lifted themselves plentifully for Soldiers; Horse and Armes were provided, and the Lord knows how many treacherous Knaves had Command in this first

Ex.

*Lords and Commons flye to Yorke.*

*Essex remained at London: made Generall of the Parliaments Forces.*

*The hand of God in it.*

*Few Noble men good or fit to be trusted.*

*The Citizens list many Soldiers under Essex.*



Parliament Ar-  
had many a  
life Knew in  
the first Ex-  
dition.

Expedition in the Parlements Army; so that if God him-  
selfe had not been on our side, we must of necessity have pe-  
rished.

The youth of the Citie of London made up the major part  
of Essex his Infantry; his Horses were good, but the Ri-  
ders unskillfull, for they were taken up as they came and Li-  
sted or offered themselves unto the service; the truth is, the  
Parlament were at that time glad to see any mens willingnes  
and forwardnesse unto their Service; therefore they promi-  
sed largely, and made some pleasing Votes; so that the Plate  
and moneys of the Citizens came tumbling into *Guild Hall*  
upon the Publique Faith.

Parlament pro-  
mise largely.  
Plate and Mo-  
ny come in a  
for service  
Parlament.

His Majesty  
d want pro-  
vision of Arms

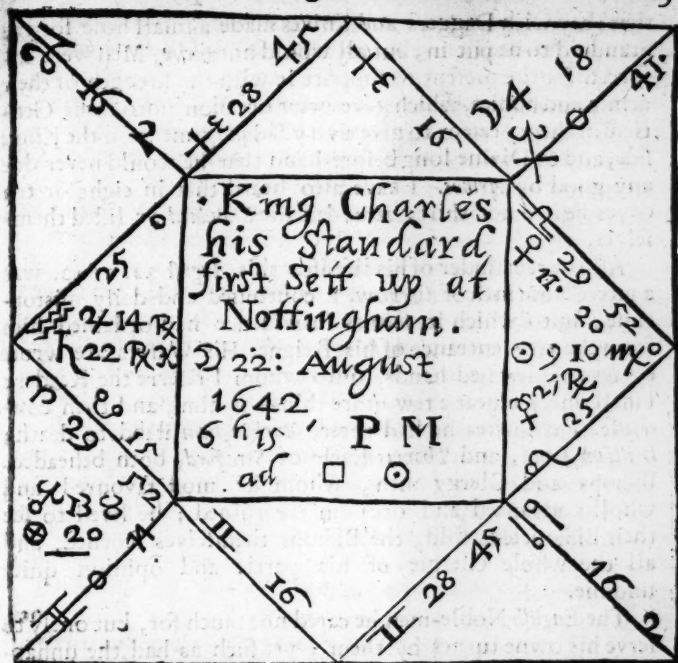
His Majesty in the interim and at that time was necessita-  
ted for money and armes extreemly, having no *Magazine* to  
command, but those of the *Northerne* Countries; yee into  
what other County soever he came (and he traversed many)  
he was so courteous as he made shift to seize their Armes and  
carry them along for his use, pretending for the safety of the  
People and his Person.

The King had laine most part at *Yorke*, or rambled into  
some other Counties neer adjacent untill *August*, and done  
little to any purpose; for the severall Counties were gene-  
rally nothing inclinable to his purpose, in most whereof and  
in every County he came in he rather received petty affronts  
then support; yet at last he came to *Nottingham*, and there  
set up his STANDARD (with a full resolution for Warre)  
the 22. of *August* 1642. under this Constellation, having  
some few Horse with him; but in great expectation of more  
aid from the *Welch*, &c. whom he thought most doted on  
Monarchy.

His Standard  
set up at Not-  
tingham.

The





Standard  
set up under  
an ill posi-  
ture of Hea-  
ven.

The Heralds or at least those who then were with the King were ignorant how and in what manner to set up the Standard Royall; they therefore hung it out in one of the Turrets or upper Roomes of Nottingham Castle within the Castle-wall. King Richard the third set up his Standard there, &c. His Majesty disliked his Standard was placed within the Castle; he said it was to be placed in an open place where all men that would might freely come unto it, and not in a Prison; they therefore carryed it at his command without the Castle, towards or into the Parke there adjoyning, into an open place and easie of access. When they came to fix it in the ground, they perceived it was a meere rock of Stone, so

The King had  
more wit then  
his Heralds.

Removes his  
Standard.

Q

that



He lift them-  
selves for the  
King.

that they with Daggers and Knives made a small hole for the Standard to be put in; but all would not serve, Men were inforced for the present to support it with the strength of their armes and bodies, which gave great occasion unto some Gentlemen there present to give a very sad judgement on the Kings side, and to Divine long before-hand that he would never doe any good by *Armes*. I have also heard that in eight or ten dayes he had not thirty attended the *Standard* or lifted themselves.

After 1642.  
the King had  
no good dayes.

All the remainder of his life after this *August 22. 1642.* was a mere laborinth of sorrow, a continued and daily misfortune, unto which it seemes Providence had ordained him from the very entrance of his Reigne. His Warres are wrote by severall learned hands, unto whom I referre the Reader: I shall onely repeat a few more things of him, and then conclude. Favourites he had three, *Buckingham* stabd to death; *William Laud*, and *Thomas Earle of Strafford*, both beheaded. Bishops and Clergy men, whom he most favoured and wholly advanced and occasionally ruined; he lived to see their Bishopricks sold, the Bishops themselves scorned, and all the whole Clergie of his partie and opinion quite undone.

His three Fa-  
vourites end-  
ed untimely.

Bishops ruined.

He cared not  
for the Nobles  
of England.

The *English* Noble-men he cared not much for, but onely to serve his owne turnes by them; yet such as had the unhappinesse to adventure their lives and fortunes for him, he lived to see them and their Families ruined onely for his sake; pity it is many of them had not served a more fortunate Master and one more gratefull.

The *Scots* his Country-Men, on whom he bestowed so many favours, he lived to see them in *Armes* against himselfe; to sell him for more Money then the *Jewes* did *Christ*, and themselves to be handsomly routed and sold for Knaves and Slaves. They made their best Market of him at all times; changing their affection with his fortune.

He beggard  
Aurang.

The old Prince of *Aurang* he almost beggard, and yet to no purpose, the Parliament one time or other getting all *Armes* and *Ammunition* which ever came over unto him: Its confidently.



fidently averred, if the King had become absolute here in England, Aurange had been King, &c.

*Its pittie Aurange lived not to master the Jew Hollander. The Londoner*

The Citie of London, which he had so sore oppressed and slighted; he lived to see thousands of them in Armes against him; and they to thrive and himsele consume unto Nothing. The Parliament, which he so abhorred and formerly scorned; he lived to know was superiour unto him, and the scorns and flights he had used formerly to Elliott and others, he saw now returned upon himsele in Folio.

*The Parliament superiour to the King.*

With Spain he had no perfect Correspondency, since his being there, lesse after he suffered their Fleet to perish in his Havens; least of all, after he received an Embassadour from Portugall; the Spaniard ever upbraiding him with falshood and breach of promise. Indeed the Nativities of both Kings were very contrary.

*He cared not for the Spaniards, or they for him.*

With France he had no good amitie; the Protestants there abhorring his Legerdemaine and treachery unto Rochel; the Papists as little loving or trusting him, for some hard measure offered unto those of their Religion in England. He cunningly would labour to please all, but in effect gave satisfaction to none.

*France cares not for him.*

Denmarke could not endure him; sent him little or no assistance, if any at all; besides, the old King suspected another matter; and made a Quare in his Drinke?

*Denmarke.*

The Swede extreamly complained of him for not performance of some secret Contract betwixt them, and uttered high words against him.

*Swede.*

The Protestant PRINCES of Germany loathed his very name, &c.

*Princes of Germany.*

The Portugall King and he had little to doe; yet in one of his owne Letters to the Queene; though he acknowledges the Portugals Curtesie unto him, yet saith, that he would give him an Answer unto a thing of Concernment that should signifie Nothing.

The Hollanders being onely courteous for their owne ends, and as farre as his Money would extend; furnished him with Armes at such Rates as a Turke might have had them else-

*The Hollander no better then Turkes.*

where;



He cares not  
for them.

where; but they neither loved or cared for him in his prosperity, or pittied him in his adversity; which occasioned these words to drop from him, If he ere came to his Throne, he would make *Hans Butter-box* know, he should pay well for his Fishing, and satisfie for old Knaveries, &c.

An unfortun-  
ate Man.

In conclusion, he was generally unfortunate in the World, in the esteeme both of Friends and Enemies; his Friends exclaime on his breach of Faith; his Enemies would say, He could never be fast enough Bound. He was more lamented as he was a King, then for any affection any had unto his person as a Man.

Severall oppor-  
tunities offered  
for his restor-  
ing; all lost.

He had severall opportunities offered him for his Restoring: First, by severall Treaties, all ending in smoake, by his owne perverseness. By severall opportunities and Victories which he prosecuted not. First, when *Bristol* was cowardly surrendred by *Fines*; had he then come unto *London* all had been his own, but loytering to no purpose at *Glocester*, he was presently after well bang'd by *Essex*.

Manchester  
no enemy to the  
King.

When in the West, viz. *Cornwall* he worsted *Essex*; had he then immediately hasted to *London*, his Army had been without doubt Masters of that City; for *Manchester* was none of his Enemy at that time, though he was Generall of the Associated Counties.

Or had he ere the *Scots* came into *England* commanded *Newcastle* to have marched Southward for *London*, he could not have missed obtaining the Citie, and then the Worke had been ended.

Or when in 1645. he had taken *Leicester*, if then he had speedily Marched for *London*, I know not who could have resisted him; but his Campe was so over-charged with Plunder and *Irish* Whores, there was no Marching.

His last mis-  
fortune.

Amongst many of his Misfortunes this I relate was not the least, viz. when the Parliament last time were to send him Propositions unto the *Ile of Wight*, he had advice, &c. that the onely way, and that there was no other means remaining upon earth to make himsele happy and settle a firme Peace betwixt himsele and Parliament, and to bring him out of thraldome,



dome, but by receiving our Commissioners civilly; to Signe what ever Propositions they brought, and above all, to make haste to *London*, and to doe all things speedily; he was willing and he promised fairly to performe thus much. Our Commissioners were no sooner come, but one of them an old subtile Fox, had every night private and long Conference with him; to whom when his Majesty had communicated his intentions of signing the Propositions, he utterly disliked the Designe, and told him plainly, *He should come unto his Parliament upon easier termes; for he assured him, the House of Lords were wholly his and at his devotion.* This old Man knew that well enough, himselfe being one of them; and in the House of Commons he had such a strong party, that the Propositions should be mitigated, and made more easie and more fit for him to Signe. Upon this, the old Lord was to be Treasurer apud *Græcias Calendas*, and a Cowardly Son of his Secretary of Estate. This was the last and greatest misfortune ever befell him, to be thus ruled and fooled by that backsliding old Lord, who was never fortunate either to Parliament or Common-wealth. But by this action and the like you may perceive how easily he was ever Convertible unto the worser advice; in like nature, the former time of Propositions sent unto him, when of himselfe he was inclinable to give the Parliament satisfaction unto their Propositions, the Scots Commissioners pretending what their cold affectionate Country would doe for him; upon this their dissembling, he had so little wit, as to slight the English and Confide in the Scots, though he well knew they onely had been the sole meanes of ruining him and his Posterity by their juggling, selling and betraying him.

Whilest he was in Prison at *Carisbrooke* Castle Horfes were laid at severall Stages both in *Sussex* and *Kent*, purposely to have conveyed him to the *Kentish* Forces, and to have been in the Head of them, and with the revolted Ships, if he could have escaped; and he was so neer escaping, that his Legs and Body even unto his Breast were out at the Window; but whether fear surprized him, or as he said himselfe he could not get his Body out at the Window being full cheested; he tarried

Some of  
Commissioners  
at *Carisbrooke*  
Juglers.

A false old  
Lord

to be Treas

The King  
veritable to  
advise.

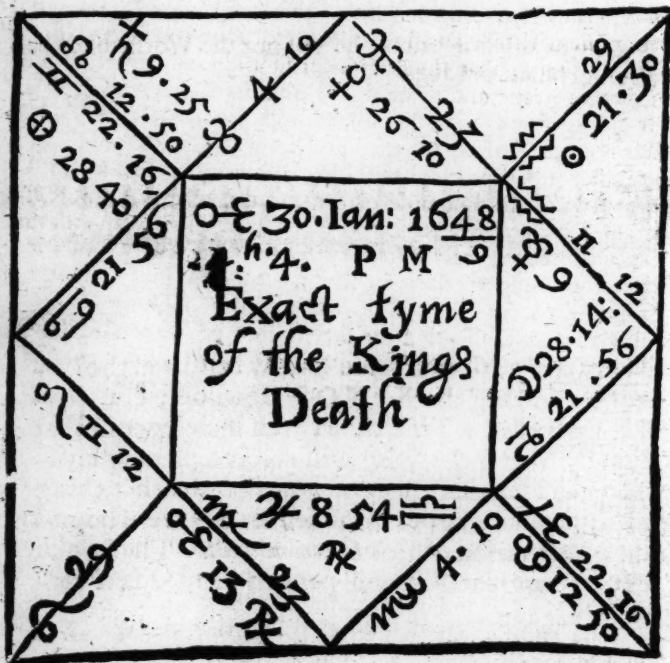
The Scots  
the Divell  
Money.

A strange  
portunity lo

Some Parli  
men had a  
in this busi



ed behinde, &c. and escaped not. Many such Misfortunes attended him, so that one may truly say, he was *Regum infelicissimus*. Some affirme before his Death severall Prodigies appeared, all I observed a long time before was, that there appeared almost in every yeare after 1644. severall *Parelia* or *Mock-Suns*; sometimes two, sometimes three. So also *Mock-Moones* or *Paraselenes*, which were the greatest Prodigies I ever observed or feared. He was beheaded January 30. 1648. the Figure of that Moment is as followeth.



Citizens  
after his  
as the  
hange.

King CHARLES being Dead, and some foolish Citizens going a whoring after his Picture or Image, formerly set



Death of King CHARLES.

119

set up in the old *Exchange*; the *Parlament* made bold to take it downe, and to engrave in its place these words:

*Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno  
Libertatis Angliae restituta primo,  
Anno Dom. 1648. Jan. 30.*

For my part I doe beleeeve he was not the Worst, but the most unfortunate of Kings.



Many there are who have hardly censured the *Parlament* for cutting the *KINGS* Head off; but who-soever shall read a Treatise written in defence of that Action by Master *Goodwin*, will receive plenary satisfaction; and see that the *Parlament* did no other thing but Justice, and what in Conscience they were bound to, for preservation of this *Commonwealth*. The Booke it selfe is incomparably well penned, and unanswerable.

HAD



HAD the curtesie of the present Times de-  
served it at my hands, thou hadst seene an  
Explanation of the sixteen Pages following, which  
in Enigmaticall Types, Formes, Figures, Shapes,  
doth perfectly represent the future condition of the  
Englisch Nation and Common-wealth for many  
hundred of yeares yet to come. I have borrowed  
so much time from my Morning sleepe, as hath  
brought forth these Conceptions. You that reade  
these Lines must know I doe no new thing, I doe  
herein but imitate the Antients, who so often as  
they resolved to conceale their intentions from pro-  
phane hands, used Hieroglyphicks, Images, &c.  
The Egyptian Priests were herein excellent, and  
their judgement commendable; our Saviour also  
himselfe commandeth; Ne detur sacrum Cani-  
bus. If Providence shall hereafter assigne me a  
quiet life, and prolong my yeares, I may then  
perhaps leave unto the Sonnes of Art the severall  
Changes of every Kingdome and Common-wealth  
in Europe, in such like Characters as these which  
now follow.

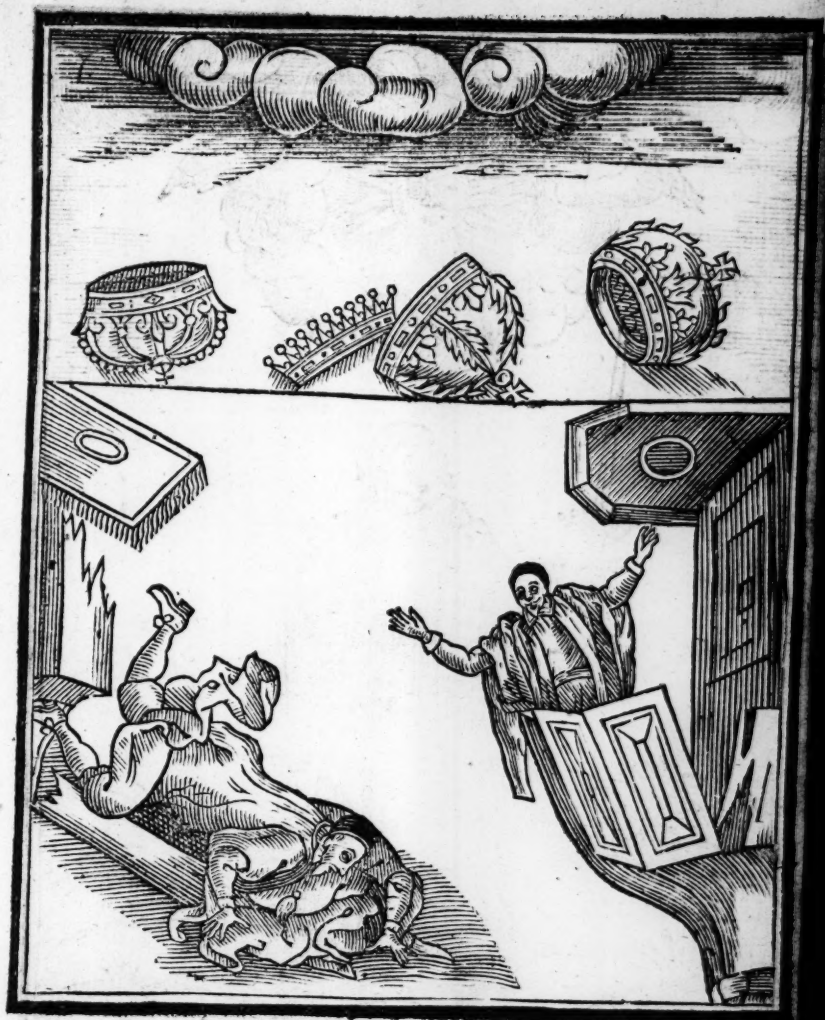


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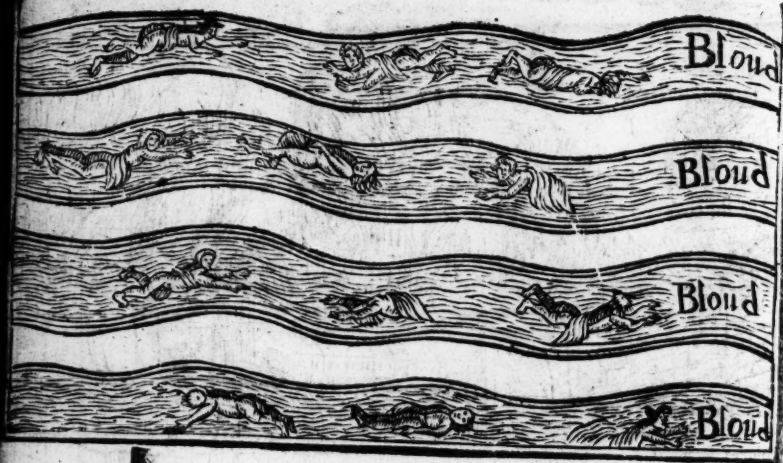








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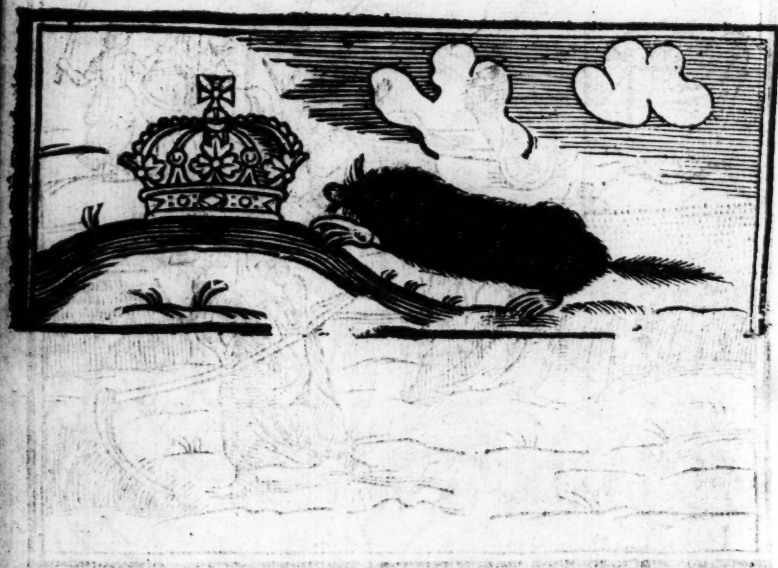






























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